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G-E MOTORS

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THE POSITION IN IRELAND.

Premier's Telegram to De Valera.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 11.

Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to Mr. De Valera: "I will be happy to see you, and any colleagues you wish to bring, at Downing Street any day this week."

Probable Arrangements Regarding Conference Chairman.

Who is likely to be the chairman of the Irish conference is intriguing politicians. Sinn Féin favours a neutral chairman, but the question may be solved, it is authoritatively believed, with Mr. Lloyd George as chairman formally opening the conference, and General Smuts, deputy chairman, as president.

Lamentable Outbreak in Ulster.

London, July 11.

On Sunday at Belfast disturbances in Sinn Féin districts resulted in at least 10 being killed and 100 wounded.

How the Belfast Disturbance Occurred.

London, July 11.

Belfast's tragic eve of the truce, with a street-battle death-toll now totalling fourteen, indicates the possibilities if peace does not eventuate. The disturbance began at 11.30 with an attack upon an ordinary curfew police motor-lorry. Fierce fighting continued till 5 o'clock in the morning, and was resumed intermittently till Sunday afternoon.

FAR EASTERN AND PACIFIC QUESTIONS.

President Harding to Initiate a Conference.

London, July 10.

Reuter learns that, as an outcome of the exchange of views with the United States, Japan and China, initiated after discussion of the Far Eastern Pacific policy by the Dominions Conference in London, President Harding has initiated a proposal to hold a conference on the limitation of armaments, preceded by conversations on the Far East and Pacific questions, between the Powers most closely interested. The Premier will make a statement in the House of Commons on the 11th inst.

President Harding Reported to Have Issued Definite Invitation.

London, July 11.

The American Embassy states that President Harding has definitely invited Britain, France, Italy, and Japan to participate in the conference called earlier, to be held at Washington, upon an arranged date. President Harding pointed out that limitation of armaments has a close relation to the Pacific and Far Eastern problems and therefore suggests that the Powers especially interested should consider all matters bearing upon their solution with a view to reaching a common understanding as regards Far Eastern principles and policies. China is also invited to participate in the discussions relating to Far Eastern problems.

Reuter learns that Mr. Lloyd George has communicated with President Harding, also with Japan and China upon these matters, and it is confidently anticipated that beneficial results will follow President Harding's step.

U.S. Stand for Open Door.

London, July 11.

A message from Washington states that Mr. Hughes has sent an intimation to China insisting on the principle of the Open Door as illustrating the standpoint the United States would assume at a conference with Britain and Japan.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

"Good Reason to Hope for a Satisfactory Solution."

Paris, July 10.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Briand, dealing with the Banque Industrielle de Chine, declared that the Government had done everything to avoid a situation arising out of which the consequences would recoil on the moral authority of France in the Far East. The decision of the Commercial Tribunal on the Banque's request that it be given the benefit of a compromise settlement would be published on the 25th inst. Meanwhile the Government would pursue its efforts concerning same with some hopes of success. The Government knew that the maintenance of French interests in the Far East largely depended upon a solution of the question. Negotiations were progressing with China with a view to a continuance of the undertaking, which would render great services to French interests, but it was a question of private enterprise, and the means at the disposal of the Government consisted of appealing to the sense of solidarity and using a certain amount of moral pressure. There was good reason to hope for a satisfactory solution. M. Briand paid a tribute to the Chinese banks, and the Chinese Government was giving immediate proof of admirable solidarity and undertaking certain obligations.

IN MEMORY OF THE SOMME.

Devastated Communes Receive the Croix-de-Guerre.

Amiens, July 10.

Amid appropriate military honours and stirring patriotic speeches nearly 750 Somme communes received the Croix-de-Guerre at the hand of the War Minister, M. Barthou, Marshal Foch assisting. Lieut-General Lord Cavan represented Britain, and the United States were also represented. In addition there were present the Mayors and members of the Municipalities of prominent English towns which have adopted the ruined Somme villages.

HEAT-WAVE IN ENGLAND.

Scarcity of Water and Many Deaths.

London, July 10.

Ninety degrees in the shade was the temperature registered in London to-day, the heat-wave continuing. There is an alarming scarcity of water, with no prospect of rain. There are many deaths caused by the heat.

MISSING PEER'S BODY FOUND AT SEA.

London, July 10.

The Earl of Craven's body has been picked up at sea (see Earlier Cables). There were no marks of violence. The deceased peer was born in 1868, and succeeded to the title in 1914. His son, Viscount Uffington, succeeds to the title.

THE NEAR EAST.

Attack not Matured.

(Reuter's Service.)

Constantinople, July 11.

The offensive reported yesterday has not matured, being merely outpost affairs.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, July 11.

An official report from Luk Wing-ting is to the effect that the Kwangsi troops captured Pakhoi on the 2nd inst. and that the districts of Yanchow and Linchow are now free of Cantonese troops. Fashin, Limkwong and Mow Ming in the north have also fallen to the Kwangsi forces who are now attacking the Shun Yu and Yingtak districts.

It has been decided by a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps that the question of increasing the tariff in China is too premature to be discussed.

A private report from Kalgan states that Zaminoff the Russian general, has had a secret agreement with the Japanese commander to join hands to attack the new political party.

Shanghai, July 11.

The National Bank Group has decided to reduce the Banque Industrielle de Chine's notes, which amount to \$2,400,000.

(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Page 3.)

INTERESTING SHIPPING CASE.

Sequel to Fine for Smuggling.

A case of interest to ship-owners came before Mr. Justice Wood in the Summary Court this morning when a comrade named Cheung Hung claimed from the Choy In Chung and the Shiu Hing Steamship Co., the return of \$500 deposited by him with defendants. He also claimed interest. There was a counter-claim by defendants. Plaintiff was a comrade on the s.s. Cerf, belonging to defendants, and he was responsible to them as to one half of any fines for damages etc., in connection with smuggling, etc., levied on the ship. The Cerf was fined \$1,305.19 by the Chinese Maritime Customs of Sham Shui on May 28th for smuggling opium. The amount claimed from plaintiff was \$1,305.19 fine, less defendant's share \$652.59, less deposit by plaintiff \$500, less interest \$5.09, balance \$146.11, and costs. Mr. Rowan appeared for plaintiff and Mr. G. G. N. Tinson for defendants.

For the plaintiff it was contended that in his contract he did not guarantee against smuggling. Defendants submitted that the plaintiff, being the comrade, was responsible for the smuggling and called witnesses in support of that.

The manager of the defendant company said plaintiff made a deposit of \$500 as a guarantee of the good conduct of the comrade department. When witness heard that the company had been fined he told plaintiff that he had forfeited his guarantee. The comrade did not guarantee everyone on board; he guaranteed the comrade's staff and his part of the ship. He guaranteed that there was no smuggling in the cargo hold, but did not guarantee the crew's quarters or the passengers' cabins.

In giving judgment, His Lordship said it was agreed that plaintiff was the comrade on the defendant's ship and in connection with this he made a deposit, the refunding of which was now claimed. His claim was met by a counterclaim by the owners of the ship in respect of fines inflicted on them in China by the Chinese Maritime Customs on May 28th. The question between the parties was whether the imposition of this fine on the owners of the ship entitled them to retain the deposit made by the comrade under his contract. The conditions under which the deposit was made were not drawn up in writing between the parties and there was a dispute between the parties and there was a dispute between the witnesses as to the circumstances which the deposit was supposed to cover. The comrade stated the deposit was made as a guarantee with regard to theft of cargo or loss of money.

TRONES WOOD.

Wilts Sergeants Celebration.

The Sergeants of the Wilts Regiment, after attending to the wants of the men at Friday's celebrations, had their day on Saturday, and commemorated the 5th anniversary of the Battle of Trones Wood in good style.

In the afternoon they proceeded to Castle Peak Bay for a Bathing Picnic and returned about 6 p.m. after having spent many pleasant hours in splendid weather. A dinner and smoker had been arranged for the evening and the party sat down at 8 p.m. 45 strong.

During the meal the following toasts were given: "The King," by C.S.M. Vinall, "The C.O. and Officers," by R.Q.M.S. Miller, "Fallen Comrades," by Q.M.S. Alderton. Silence was observed whilst the names of all late members of the Mess who had fallen were read out—69 in number. "The Regiment," was given by C.S.M. Blackford.

After dinner, a musical programme was given. The pianist, Sub-Cond. Tattam, performed his part of the programme in a style which is a musician of no mean order. Q.M.S. Crow and Sgt. Woodward were in their usual fine form, a fact that was made only too evident by the excellent order observed and the continuous applause which greeted the termination of their efforts.

Those who contributed were: Sub-Cond. Tattam, Q.M.S. Crow, Sgt. Woodward, and Q.M.S. Miller.

During the interval in the programme R.-M. Blake, who most capably performed the duties of Chairman, rose and made a short but very interesting speech. His remarks, addressed to the members were much appreciated.

The celebrations were brought to a close about midnight when the members dispersed, after having spent a most enjoyable and convivial day.

other purposes. Witnesses called on behalf of the shipping company stated that it was also agreed between the company and the comrade that the deposit was a guarantee against smuggling by the comrade's staff or by any person using part of the control of the ship under the control of the comrade. Having heard all the evidence he inclined to the view that the guarantee showed nothing whatever about smuggling. It was for the company, who claimed to retain this deposit, to show that they had good cause under their contract giving them legal right to retain it. The onus was on them. It seemed to him that they had not been able to show it. He proposed, therefore, to give judgment for plaintiff, with costs, and also judgment for the comrade.

THE WILTSHIRES.

To Leave For India.

We learn that, subject to the military situation, the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment will move to India during the next trooping season, and will be relieved by the 4th Battalion Middlesex Regiment from Gibraltar.

RABIES.

Suspected Hongkong Cases.

Several cases of rabies have come under examination by the local medical authorities lately, and in one instance a Chinese girl, who was bitten by an infected dog, has been successfully treated with the serum received from the Pasteur Institute at Saigon, it was announced by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon to-day.

A good deal of scepticism is, apparently, entertained by local Chinese of the ability of doctors to successfully treat cases of rabies. The parents of the girl were under the impression that local medical skill was unable to fulfil the requirements of the case, and had intended to send their child to Shanghai, until informed by the Bacteriologist that with the special serum received from the Pasteur Institute, it would not require the services of an expert to perform the injection, for the serum in itself was efficacious. How far the decision to have the child treated locally has been justified may be judged from the report that she is going well.

A supply of serum, sufficient for the treatment of fifty people, is stocked at the local bacteriological institute, it is stated.

Suspected to be another case of rabies, a nondescript black and white dog occasioned some alarm in Queen's Road Central last evening at about 8 o'clock. Without any warning, the animal began to display peculiar symptoms, and its dying struggles, which were distressing to watch, were viewed by a large crowd. The dead body was removed to the Central Police Station, from where it has been transferred to the Bacteriological Institute for analysis.

STAGGERED!

Ambitious Scheme Outlined.

We are staggered, says the Canton Times, by a report in the vernacular press that certain Chinese capitalists from abroad are proposing to organise a huge company with a capital of \$150,000,000 to establish a tea factory in Fukien, a sugar manufacturing and refining company in Kwangtung, a silk factory in Chekiang, cotton mills in Kiangsu, and a bank in Shanghai. Besides these enterprises, says the report, these ambitious capitalists are going to open a steamship company, and a mining concern. The sole object of the proposed organisation is to manufacture and export native products and to import foreign machinery.

Two gentlemen are said to have been appointed by the organisation to make a general survey of the possibilities in China while the chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Rangoon and the chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Manila will look after the matter of soliciting shares to the proposed organisation.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 8½d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.80. Temperature:—26. Humidity:—65.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day 7.15.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS.



GEN. SIR N. MACREADY.

Commander-in-Chief in Ireland who received an ovation while motoring to the Dublin Conference.



EAMONN DE VALERA

President of the Dail Eireann.



MUSTAPHA KEMAL

who is stirring up trouble in the Near East.



L. O'NEILL

Lord Mayor of Dublin who will accompany de Valera to London.



GENERAL BYNG

who has been made a K.C.M.G.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

B. & S. notify the arrival in port of the s.s. Teiresias. Consignees of cargo please note.—Page 4.

Lane, Crawford are advertising a nice line in Community Plate and Wedding gifts in Sterling Silver.—Page 3.

The Bandman Opera Company open at Theatre Royal on Monday.

The Coronet is showing "Six Hopkins" and the Kowloon Theatre has "In the hollow of her hand" as the principal feature on its programme to-night.—Page 12.

The British Legion wish firms having vacancies on their staff to notify the Hon. Secretary with a view to assisting ex-service men.—Page 4.

The Club Lusitano is advertising for some one with a knowledge of Portuguese and English.—Page 4.

Chefale will be at the W. P. ...

NOTICE.

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MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL

PILLS

For Ladies & Men.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH ARMISTICE.

London, July 10.
 The King gave an audience to Lord Middleton on his return from Dublin. It is officially announced in Dublin that Mr. De Valera has decided to accept Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to a conference in London, and has instructed his supporters to cease their attacks on Crown forces. The civilians are prohibited to use arms, are asked to cease military manoeuvres, to abstain from interference with public and private property, prevent action likely to cause a disturbance of the peace and to cooperate in providing an atmosphere wherein peaceful discussions are possible. The Government has ordered the cessation of military and police raids, the restriction of military activity to the support of the police in their civil duties, the removal of the curfew restrictions and the suspension of the despatch of reinforcements. The functions of the police in Dublin will be carried on by the Metropolitan Police.
 The following proclamation issued by Mr. De Valera is significant:—During the truce each soldier and citizen must regard himself as the custodian of the nation's honour. Your discipline must prove this is a struggle organised by the nation. In the negotiations initiated, your representatives will do their utmost to secure a just and peaceful termination of the struggle, but history, particularly our history, and the character of the issue to be decided are a warning against undue confidence. An unbending determination to endure all that may still be necessary and fortitude against our nation, you must be ready on your part once more to resist. Thus alone will you secure the final abandonment of force and acceptance of justice as arbiter.
 The *Swadley Express* expects that Mr. Lloyd George will meet Mr. De Valera within a few days. The Cabinet is determined that no time shall be lost. It declares that General Smuts, who has done so much to create a hopeful atmosphere, will take a prominent part in the negotiations if the Irish representatives agree. Lord Derby's insistence last night that we must be prepared to make sacrifices, even to the extent of giving full financial control to Ireland, but with restrictions as regards the national debt, the Army and Navy, to secure a settlement, indicates that a new spirit is abroad. It reports that Messrs. McNeill, Michael and Collins are likely to accompany Mr. De Valera to London.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

London, July 9.
 Reuter learns that the British Government has submitted no formal proposal for a conference regarding the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, on the general question of the Pacific or disarmament to the United States Government, but it has lost no opportunity in showing that it will welcome such a proposal by the Washington Government.

London, July 10.
 A revelation of the great part played by the King, not only in connection with Ireland but in removing the threatened hitch to the Anglo-American relations, is made by the *Observer*, which says that the statement made by the Premier in the House of Commons on July 7th with regard to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance threatened to endanger the project of the Pacific conference, because the American Government could not usefully enter into a conference as the result of a British suggestion which would be derogatory to President Harding's position, and which might easily have seemed to many Americans to be a manoeuvre in the interests of Japan. The King and the American Ambassador had an earnest and important conversation at the Ball at Buckingham Palace on the evening of July 7th in honour of the Belgian King and Queen, following which the Premier's words about "replies received from the United States" were deleted from Hansard. Thus it is left to the United States not only to issue a formal invitation to the conference but also to propose terms of reference.

Paris, July 10.
 The *Matin* says the French Government is extremely favourable to the proposed Pacific conference and has already communicated its views to Britain.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE.

Paris, July 6.
 The Japanese Crown Prince offered at the Embassy a private dinner to a few high personalities, among whom were Marshals Petain and D'Esperay, Admiral Granet, M. Appel, Rector of Paris University and M. Larmande, head of the Law School.
 The Japanese Ambassador visited M. Briand to express his Government's thanks for the spontaneous and most cordial reception given everywhere in France to the Japanese Crown Prince.

Toulon, July 6.
 The Franco-Japanese festivity is proceeding. Vice-Admiral Ozari and staff attended a brilliant reception on board the French flagship—*Val*.

Paris, July 7.
 The Japanese Crown Prince has left Paris for Toulon, where he will embark to-morrow for Rome.—*Val*.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Paris, July 6.
 A message from Hamburg says: Minister Rathenau, in the course of a speech, said it is to the merit of French statesmen that they have understood that German work can contribute to the restoration of the wasted Provinces. Conversation at Wiesbaden took place in this sense and the pourparlers between the representatives of both Governments would go on. M. Rathenau added that French statesmen were desirous to come to an agreement with Germans about the programme of payments in kind.

Oppeln, July 6.
 Whilst English troops were entering, Beuthen, which was already occupied by a French detachment, the Germans attacked the Frenchmen. Major Montalegre, Commander of the French troops, was killed from behind and two French sergeants wounded.—*Val*.

HOME CRICKET.

The Australians opened a two days' match with the West of Scotland at Glasgow. Carr, John Gunn and George Gunn, of Nottinghamshire, were included in the West of Scotland team. The weather was brilliant and there was an attendance of 10,000. The wicket was in good condition. At the close of the day's play the Australians had compiled 483 for 7 wickets (Bardsley 74, Mayne 69, Armstrong 87, Ryder 121 not out). Eton won by seven wickets.

OBITUARY.

London, July 10.
 The death is announced of Mr. Charles Dawson, a former billiards champion.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

Paris, July 6.
 According to the papers, the Banque Industrielle de Chine prospects are brightening up. Deputy Outrey is bringing the affair before the Chamber soon and is hopeful that the Finance Minister will be given full power to intervene.

Paris, July 7.
 Speaking to the Financial and Foreign Affairs Committees of the Senate, M. Briand stated that the Government will endeavour to further remedy the situation of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. All members of both committees approved this attitude. The Government, according to the newspapers, intends to take measures for the creation of a large consortium charged with pursuing the operations of the Banque Industrielle.—*Val*.

Paris, July 9.
 M. Briand, in a statement, says, that the judicial authorities alone could apportion the responsibilities of the administration of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. The Minister of Justice was already prosecuting a certain individual for forgery and a news-paper for uttering forgery in connection with the publication of a telegram signed by M. Leygues, Minister of Marine, to the French Ambassador in London, regarding the Banque, which was actually signed by M. Philippe Berthelot.

TRIAL OF WAR PRISONERS.

Leipzig, July 9.
 The French delegation and witnesses at the Supreme Court have departed. They were recalled to Paris by the Government.

Paris, July 9.
 The papers unanimously approve the recall and declare the scandalous parody of justice at Leipzig has forced the reopening of the question of the punishment of war criminals.

Leipzig, July 9.
 The trials of Von Shack, Von Kruska and others continue despite the departure of the French.

Brussels, July 9.
 The French Ambassador has requested the Belgian Foreign Office not to send a further delegation to Leipzig.

Leipzig, July 10.
 The Court has acquitted Von Shack and Von Kruska.

HEAT WAVE IN UNITED STATES.

New York, July 10.
 The heat wave throughout the United States is almost unbearable owing to the humidity. Many deaths have occurred from sunstroke in all the large cities, especially New York. Owing to the crowded tenements, the poor are sleeping out of doors on the beaches and in the parks, and children, in bathing suits, are flocking to the fire stations where they are given shower baths in the streets by means of fire hoses. Many persons are maddened by the heat. A number have been killed by falling from roofs where they were trying to sleep.

THE MYSTERY SHIP.

New York, July 9.
 The excitement created by the *s.s. Munabro's* reports has been intensified in New York to-day owing to the inability of the naval wireless to speak to another American liner, the *s.s. Callo*, from Buenos Aires on the 20th June. She carried seventy passengers and also gold and no news has been received of her for four days.

WIRELESS STATIONS IN CHINA.

Washington, July 9.
 Replying to the Chinese Minister, the State Department declares that the United States will support the rights of the Federal Telegraph Company under its contract with the Chinese Government for the erection of wireless stations at Shanghai and elsewhere, despite the protests of Britain, Japan and Denmark.

WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

Washington, July 9.
 The State Department states that the two warships despatched to Tampico will shortly be withdrawn.

KING AND QUEEN.

London, July 10.
 The King and Queen and Princess Mary left Portsmouth this morning in the Royal yacht, escorted by three destroyers, on a visit to the Channel Islands.

EARL'S MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

London, July 10.
 The Earl of Craven has mysteriously disappeared from his yacht at Cowes. It is thought he fell overboard accidentally at midnight and was drowned.

THE RIOT AT ALIGARH.

Bombay, July 9.
 Order has been restored in Aligarh.

HONOUR FOR GENERAL BYING.

London, July 9.
 Lord Byng, who commanded the British Third Army during the War, has been made a Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

THE NEAR EAST.

Constantinople, July 10.
 It is reported that the Turks have begun an offensive on the Brussa front.

LABOUR LEADERS ARRESTED.

Williamstown West Virginia, July 9.
 David Robb, financial secretary of the United Mine Workers of America and eleven other labour leaders have been arrested on a charge of unlawful assemblage.

UNIVERSITY LAWN TENNIS.

Seabright, New Jersey, July 10.
 In the International University Lawn Tennis competition, Princeton beat Oxford and Cambridge by 3 matches to 2, thus taking the series by 5 to 4.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE.

Singapore, July 9.
 The Banque Industrielle de Chine manager declares that the news from Paris is encouraging and appeals to Malayan shareholders to telegraph proxies to the extraordinary meeting to be held in Paris on July 25.

JAVA SUGAR.

Shanghai, July 10.
 The notes of the Banque Industrielle de Chine are quoted at 97 cents per dollar. The Manager here is not making any statement.

POPULAR SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, July 10.
 Magistrate King of the British Police Court, in passing sentence on two sailors of the *s.s. Celtic* Prince, commented as follows:—
 "The old term to be 'Shanghaied' is now entirely reversed in its meaning; sailors want to jump their ships here."

THE RUBBER SLUMP.

Singapore, July 9.
 The extent of the rubber slump is instanced in the auction of an estate at Teluk Basang, Penang, of 400 acres and formerly valued at six figures. The bidding opened at \$25,000 and the property was withdrawn at \$33,000.

BASEBALL.

Close Game On Saturday.

In one of the closest games of baseball witnessed in the Colony the local American team met defeat at Happy Valley on Saturday.

Poor base running coupled with ragged fielding at critical moments allowed the fast Rival baseball team to register a victory over the Hongkong Americans 14 to 12, ten innings.

Playing an uphill game the locals scored six runs in the eighth innings and secured the lead, but the sailors came back strong, tying the score in the ninth and making an extra inning necessary to decide the contest.

Pace, although unsteady at times, pitched well and with proper support behind him would have won his game. Weilmunster, the center fielder for the Rival team, was easily the fielding "star," while his team mate McLauri hit safely four times, every one being real "clouts."

The game was played on the Hongkong Football Club field and was well attended. Local American fans keenly appreciate the courtesies extended them by the Club and the Bureau of Public Works in allowing them the use of the field for baseball.

Dr. Urquhart and Ensign Isgriz umpired the game to the satisfaction of everyone present, and no "pop" bottles were in evidence.

The box score follows:—

S.S. Rival.

Player AB R H PO A

Crisostomo, S.S. 6 1 0 0 3

Harry 2B 6 4 1 3 2

Weilmunster-C.F. 6 2 2 4 0

McLauri-L.F. 6 3 4 3 1

Thompson-3B 6 2 1 3 2

Fox R.F. 5 0 0 0 0

Murphy 1B 5 0 2 8 0

Villaluz C 5 0 0 7 2

Rapado P 5 2 1 2 5

Totals 50 14 11 30 15

Hongkong Americans.

Lasher 2B 6 2 0 2 2

White S.S. 6 1 0 2 3

Appel 3B 6 2 2 3 0

Lake 1B 6 1 1 9 2

Scott C 6 2 1 6 5

Daugherty L.F. 6 1 1 3 0

Conrad R.F. 4 1 2 0 0

Neeson C.F. 5 1 0 0 0

Pace P 5 1 2 4 0

Brown 1B 1 0 0 3 0

Eppstein R.F. 1 0 0 0 0

Totals 52 12 8 30 16

S.S. Rival 3 0 4 0 0 3 1 1 2 14

Hongkong

Americans 1 1 0 4 0 0 0 6 0 12

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SOLE AGENT,
MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR THE AGED.

New Scheme Of Control.

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged Poor, Mongkok, which was founded by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul a year ago and commenced taking inmates last December, is undergoing an interesting change in regard to its management. The Society has found that owing to its many authorities, the direct control of the Home by the Society is rendered difficult. Moreover, since the great majority of the inmates are Chinese, it has been deemed advisable to obtain more Chinese co-operation in its management. With this object in view a meeting was held at the Home yesterday when the management was formally transferred to a Board of Advisers and Working Committee.

Our representative who visited the Home, was much impressed by its excellent situation. Set on a quiet hillside in beautiful surroundings it is an ideal spot for the old people to end their days. The building formerly belonged to a German Lutheran Mission who vacated it on the outbreak of the great war. Chevalier J. M. Alves, ex-President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, arranged with H. E. the Governor who agreed to let the Society take over the building at a nominal rent of \$30 a month. The qualifications for admittance are that persons should be aged and poor. There are 72 beds altogether all of them filled, the proportion being 12 men to 60 women. The ages vary from 60 to 97. The institution is controlled by a sister-in-charge (Mother Clementina).

An important feature of the Home is its work of co-operation with the Tung Wah and Kow Wah Hospitals. These institutions often receive aged persons who, on being cured of their diseases, are found to be utterly destitute. Hitherto, the result has been that the hospitals have found valuable bed space occupied by old men and women who could not be discharged because they had nowhere to go. The institution affords a final resting place to these patients, at the same time setting free the Hospitals' beds for fresh patients.

Mr. F. H. Barnes (President of the Society) opened the proceedings, explaining the object of the meeting and paying a tribute to the work of Chevalier Alves in connection with the Home.

Chevalier Alves replied in an interesting speech in which he outlined the history of the institution, and the progress it had made, expressing his belief that the Home had a great future before it.

Other speeches were made by Father Banchio in Chinese. His Lordship Bishop Pozzo, and Mr. Ho Kwong on behalf of the Chinese present. Mr. Simon Tse Yan also spoke protesting against his election to the chairmanship of the Working Committee and suggesting that Chevalier Alves should be appointed in his place. Mr. Alves, however, refused to accept the post, remarking that Mr. Tse Yan was the best man they could get.

The Board of Advisers is composed as follows:—

Ho Kwong, Lee Wing Kwong, Po Lung Kuk, Fung Ping Shan, Po See Tuen, Simon Tse Yan (Vice-President, Society of St. Vincent de Paul), Lee Yick Mui (Chairman, Tung Wah Hospital Committee), Ho Tung (Comptroller, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), Mok Kon Sang (Comptroller, Butterfield & Swire), Choo Po Sien (Comptroller, China Sugar Refinery), and Lee Yau Cheun.

The following are the names of the Working Committee:—Mr. Tse Ka To (Chairman), Chey J. M. Alves, Mr. Lee Wing Kwong, Mr. Lee Yick Mui, Mr. Choo Po Sien, Lieut. Col. J. Bowen, Mr. W. G. Fitz Gibbon.

In addition to the above mentioned, the following were present:—Messrs. J. J. Remedios, E. A. Remedios, M. F. Baptista and L. A. Barton.

WOULD-BE ACTRESSES DUPED.

Three intelligent looking young Chinese girls gave evidence at the Magistrate's court on Saturday against a man who was charged with harbouring them in a house in St. Francis Yards.

The house was raided by Sub-Inspector Paterson on information and the girls were rescued. The man had enticed the girls to Hongkong under the pretext of training them to become actresses. A woman was originally implicated in the case, but she was discharged on Saturday because the police could not prove that she was the wife of the accused.

According to the girls, defendant was the elder brother of the man who brought them to Hongkong and who, they at first believed, could coach them to become excellent actresses. All the girls admitted that they had run away from their homes. "Are you not ashamed of yourself?" the Magistrate asked one of them. "I know I did wrong," was the reply.

Defendant strenuously denied any relationship between him and the so-called instructor mentioned by the girls.

In passing sentence of six weeks' hard labour, Mr. Lindsell said he believed defendant was not the principal rogue in the case, otherwise he would have inflicted the maximum penalty.

SPURIOUS SINGAPORE MONEY.

Three Chinese were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistrate's court on Saturday with attempting to palm off a spurious \$1 Singapore note.

First defendant, who had the note in his hand when arrested, said that in friendly conversation he referred to the slackness of work and acquainted second defendant with his grief at the prospect of having no meal that night. Second defendant handed him the Singapore note and told him that if he could have it changed he would lend him ten cents. Accompanied by second and third defendants he presented the note to two money-changers' shops. It was not accepted by either of them and he was subsequently arrested by a district watchman.

In reply to the Magistrate, Inspector Appleton said he had no evidence against the third defendant, apart from the fact that he was in the company of the second accused when the latter was arrested. He had charged the third defendant because he anticipated that an allegation of ownership would be made against him by the second accused.

Evidence was given to prove that the first defendant knew that the note was not genuine when he endeavoured to change it the second time, having been so told by the first money-changer.

First defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and the second accused to three months' imprisonment. The other man was discharged.

THE PAINTERS' GUILD.

Hongkong Chinese painters have sent a petition to the contractor soliciting a uniform 40 per cent increase of pay.

The usual plea of the high cost of living is offered. There are over one thousand painters in Hongkong and it is said that there is insufficient work for all of them, with the result that a qualified painter can hardly earn more than \$15 a month. The superiority of painters is attributed to the contractors who obtain as many apprentices as they can and replace them after three years when they have completed their term.

The contractors provide board and lodging for their apprentices, but give them no wages. They further use them as domestics.

The petition was sent to the contractors last week, but no reply has yet been received. Painters in the employ of European firms, numbering about fifty men, are not affected. Invitations have been sent to the contractors to attend a meeting on the premises of the Painters' Guild, and some of them have already signified their intention of being present.

KILLED A SILVER WEDDING DAY.

While removing heavy timber Thomas Love, driver of a steam tractor, of Knutsford, was crushed to death, on the day which he would have celebrated his silver wedding.

COMPANY REGISTRATION.

Huge Fines Possible for Infringement of Ordinance.

At H. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on the 30th ult., before his Honour Judge Skinner Turner, Mr. H. Lipson Ward submitted a motion on behalf of Edward Ezra, Edgar Burrows and Russell Bassett, directors of China Moto & Co., for leave to extend by seven days the period for filing with the registrar of companies a return of allotment of shares dated March 11, 1921. Applicants had inadvertently omitted to do this in compliance with section 90 (1) of the Companies' Ordinance, 1911.

In submitting the application, Mr. Ward mentioned that the penalty for omission to carry out the terms of the Ordinance is a fine of \$500 for each day of default.

His Lordship:—Are all the directors liable for this?

Mr. Ward:—Yes. Continuing, counsel read an affidavit by Mr. Russell Bassett explaining the default, and stated that directly the matter was brought to the notice of the acting secretary he at once communicated with the registrar of companies.

Mr. A. G. Mossop, acting Crown Advocate, said the Registrar of Companies had no knowledge of the facts being other than as stated, and he did not oppose the application. The Registrar hoped that the publicity given to these proceedings would ensure compliance with the Ordinance in future. There were many cases of irregularity and delay and China companies should pay more attention to the provision of the ordinance than they did at present.

His Lordship said he had hoped that the publicity given to this matter two years ago would have had the desired effect. He had had two similar applications recently, and perhaps it was as well that attention should be called to the fact that heavy penalties were provided for in the Ordinance if directors and officers of companies did not fulfil the conditions therein laid down. He was quite satisfied, however, that in this instance the omission was due to inadvertence, and, he would grant the application, applicants to pay costs. He hoped that secretaries of companies would take note as to what was required of them in this connexion.

"LUXURY" TAXES ON EVERYTHING.

Evasion Becomes a Fine Art in Vienna.

A great stir has been caused not only in the commercial world but among the public at large by the proposed "luxury" tax of fifteen per cent. on most articles, to be levied by the Municipality. No objection is raised to the taxing of very expensive and unnecessary goods, but that special rates should be paid for the purchase of practically everything, including hats, umbrellas, clothes, pots and pans, cheap furniture, watches, books, music, soap, fruit sweets, vegetables, flowers, birds, etc., seems unfair, says the Vienna correspondent of the Observer.

The feeling of despondency seems justified also by the wholesale corruption practised by employers of Government trades; for instance, in tobacco productions, which is a State monopoly. Many millions have been squandered for the benefit of the worst kind of scoundrels, and notwithstanding the large stocks of all sorts of smoking articles in official hands, they are still rationed, and apart from minimum quantities one can hardly secure a cigarette or an ounce of tobacco except through buying them at tremendous prices from illicit traffickers. Thus the walters of all the Vienna cafes have become notorious sellers of those "luxuries."

There is another dark chapter in the voluminous book of present corruption: Many capable, but badly-paid, civil clerks, of the taxation and similar offices in particular, quit service and are engaged at much higher remuneration by the leading banks and other commercial and industrial enterprises. He makes use of their thorough knowledge gained in the civil service to assist those publications to evade high taxation by means of clever tricks, so that the real taxpayers are not for the rich money-makers, but the impoverished middle-class.

WEDDING GIFTS

IN
STERLING SILVER

TEA & COFFEE
SERVICES

FRUIT STANDS

TOILET SETS

SALVERS

SWEET DISHES

ROSE BOWLS

CAKE BASKETS

NUT DISHES

&c., &c.

LANE,
CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE YOU ANY IDEA WHAT THE

LARGEST DIAMOND STONE

THAT HAS EVER COME TO THE FAR EAST

LOOKS LIKE?

PERHAPS NOT. WELL HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. MR. A. ONDERWYZER, OF HENRI MANDELBAUM & CO., WELL KNOWN DIAMOND MERCHANTS OF ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM AND NEW YORK HAS BROUGHT IT TO CHINA AND IT IS NOW ON SHOW AT OUR

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Don't miss this rare opportunity. It
will be exhibited for a few days only.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for Infants which keeps good in quality during Hot Weather; (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Dyspeptics; (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID (INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days; and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA soaps for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

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SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

47 and 49 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 1239.

POPE'S PLEA FOR PEACE.

Council of the Whole Irish
Nation Should Decide.

The Pope has sent to the Irish White Cross Society through Cardinal Logue, 2,000,000 lire (about £3,000 at the present rate of exchange) for the relief of distress in Ireland.

In a covering letter his Holiness says: "We are especially concerned about the condition of Ireland. It is the deliberate counsel of the Holy See, consistently acted upon in similar circumstances, to take sides with neither of the contending parties. Such neutrality, however, by no means prevents us from wishing and desiring, not even from praying and beseeching that the frenzy of strife may as soon as possible subside, and that a lasting peace and a sincere union of hearts may take the place of this terrible enmity."

"We exhort the English as well as the Irish to calmly consider whether the time has not arrived to abandon violence and treat of some means of mutual agreement. The question at issue should be referred for discussion to some body of men selected by the whole Irish nation. Both parties should

THE AUSTRALIANS' SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR.

Playing all Test Matches
to a Finish.

The Australian cricketers will leave England for South Africa by the str. Balmoral Castle on September 30. At the instance of Mr. Smith (manager) a conference was to be held at Lords on June 6. Mr. Smith has compiled a list of matters for discussion, including eight balls for an over, rolling the wickets an extra 10 minutes in the event of rain, dates for future visits to and from England, and arrangement of the programme for future tours. Regarding the last, Australia desires an arrangement by a central body like the board of control.

Australia will press that all county fixtures shall be subservient to international contests, that the hours of play in all county games be from noon to six, also the question of the test matches being played to a conclusion in England.

meet together and determine by common consent on some means of settlement in a sincere spirit of peace and reconciliation."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—In October, house Peak or mid level, furnished or unfurnished.—Apply Box No. 582 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—A nicely furnished room with board and every convenience, middle level, suitable for married couple.—Apply Box No. 581 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO LET.—Large Godown at Wanchai (known as Mody Godown). Apply Lee H. San & Co., 202 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Godown at Yau-mai. For particulars apply to the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"Bahar Lodge," No. 4 Peak Road, Peak, 5 rooms, lately renovated, Apply to Ribeiro, Son & Co. P. O. Box 501.

NOTICE.

If Carmen Badaraco, who was residing at Macao last year, will communicate with the undersigned, she will hear of something to her advantage.

LEO D'ALMADA E CASTRO, Solicitor, 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have removed our Office to No. 61 Des Voeux Road Central, second floor, (above The Mercury Garage).
MOW FUNG & CO. LIMITED.
Hongkong, 8th July 1921.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 24 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.

Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 14th July 1921 commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Very Fine and Superior Selection of Genuine Old Curries (just arrived from the North) comprising—

Porcelain Vases, Ginger jars, Beakers, Bowls, Wine cups, Josses, Wall plates, Inlaid panels, Flower pots of Kanghi to Towing Periods.

Enamelled and cloisonne Plates and Vases, Bronze vases and incense burners, Crystal, Agate and Jade Figures and Ornaments.

Also

One Yellow Vase—Kanghi Four Jade inlaid Piacques—Kienlung

And
A few pieces of Soochow Red-wood-ware
On view from Wednesday the 13th July, 1921.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "TERRESIAS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st Aug., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1921.

AVISO.

Precisa-se d'um empregado para o Club Lusitano de Hongkong. Conhecimento de contabilidade, Portugues e Ingles indispensavel.

Derijase por escripto ao Secretario Hongkong, 11 de Julho, de 1921.

THE BRITISH LEGION.

(HONGKONG & CHINA BRANCH).

The Committee of the British Legion would be grateful if firms having vacancies on their staff would notify the Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. K. Holmes, Land Office, Courts of Justice) to that effect, stating their requirements, and thus possibly assist unemployed Ex-Service men to obtain work.

NEW BANK.

Another Local Chinese Enterprise.

Amongst the new Chinese banks whose name will shortly be placed on the list of local banking enterprises, is the National Bank, with a nominal capital, it is reported, of \$2,000,000. The principal organizer of the new concern and also its first President, is Mr. Ying, Manager of the Sincere Insurance Company, and a well-known Chinese business-man.

No information is yet available of the nature of the new bank's activities beyond that indicated in its name. A building has been purchased in a central site to accommodate the head office of the bank, and the support of a number of influential merchants has promised for the bank an auspicious start in its business.

LAWN BOWLS.

A league match was played on Saturday between the Police Recreation Club and the Kowloon Cricket Club which resulted in a win for the former.

Appended are the scores—

H.K. POLICE. K.C.C.

No. 1 Rink.

W. Knight P.C. Hunter

C. Kelly A.W.E. Davidson

W. Cooper C. Bond

T. Clarke (skip) 22 A.G. File (skip) 13

No. 2 Rink.

W.Y. Henderson W.R. Oswald

W. Davitt J.P. Robinson

T. Robertson J.M. Jack

W.G. Gerrard J. Gibson (skip) 13 (skip) 24

No. 3 Rink.

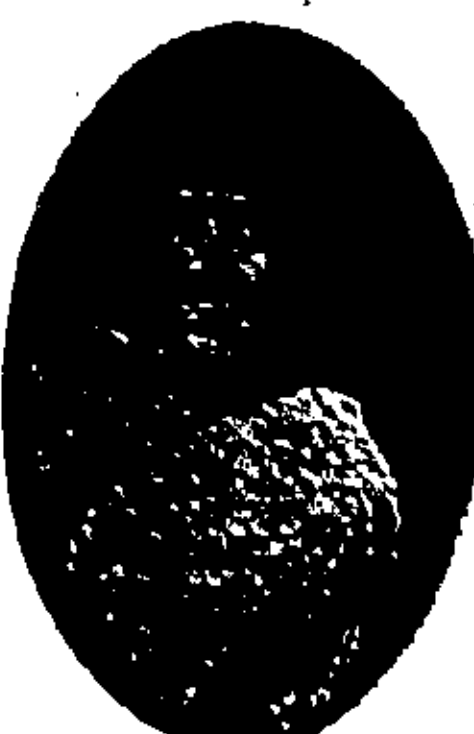
W. Blackman H.E. Stevens

A. Pled J. Hyde

W. Main J. Stalker

A. Clarke (skip) 13 J. McMurtrie (skip) 17

THE BANDMAN COMPANY.



MADLINE ROSSITER.

"Bran Pie."

The Bandman Opera Company are paying a return visit to the Colony, and for their opening show on Monday next are presenting "Bran Pie." This sparkling revue, by Philip Braham, is composed mostly of dips from the monster bran pie and as the dips are of different shapes and sizes everyone is satisfied. In speaking of the presentation a northern contemporary said. No pains had been spared in the mounting of the piece or in the costumes or mechanical effects. In fact rarely has Mr. Bandman staged or costumed his company with such taste and lavishness. Miss Madeline Rossiter is a well known local favourite, for playgoers here will remember her as the life and spirit of the "Pierrot Pie" Company. "Bran Pie" was well dipped into. Following the "Opening Dip" was "A Ragtime Dip" in which Jack Crichton and Milson Brett scored a big success in "A Lesson in Ragtime." Then followed a "Chinese Dip"—Chong, in which Madeline Rossiter sang the tuneful little melody with charming effect amidst some very pretty scenery. One of the items which brought out roars of laughter was "A Disorderly Dip" a skit on regimental orderliness in which Eric Masters was the Officer, Dan Mansfield was an "Old Bill" type of Sergeant Major, and Jack Crichton was the prisoner. "A Doggy Dip" caused much merriment, while Madeline Rossiter's singing of the Vamp Song was very effective. One of the features of the Company is the chorus.

Booking opens at Montre's tomorrow (Tuesday).

CRUELTY TO CHICKEN.

Sixty In One Small Basket.

Inspector Appleton charged a Chinese driver of a truck in Mr. Orme's court this morning with cruelty to chicken. The truck, which was seen in Queen's Road West, contained seven baskets, four big and three small. They were all packed full with chicken. In one small basket there were sixty of them. There was no matting underneath the baskets and when taken to the station it took eleven baskets in which to put all the chicken comfortably. The Magistrate said if the defendant was a truck coolie he had no option but to wheel the cart off. He was not seen packing the chicken.

Inspector Appleton said the coolie took all responsibility, although he said another man packed the chicken.

The Magistrate said he did not wish to have the case ramanded in view of the fact that the defendant undertook all responsibility. He suggested that notices and warnings against cruelty should be posted up. Inspector Appleton said it would be a good idea in poultry yards.

Mr. Orme fined the man a dollar for each basket, in all \$7.

CHEFALO AND PALERMO.

During their six nights engagement at the Woping theatre these monarchs of mystery will present many new mysteries and illusions not shown on their previous visit to Hongkong. Chefalo is a wonderful magician, that no one can deny, he is also an inventor and is constantly adding new tricks, illusions and effects to his already big stock of mysteries, and for their return engagement Chefalo and Palermo will present many new surprises and will surpass anything in the line of magical performances ever attempted. Their engagement at the Woping theatre begins July 15th, and they will give a full performance every night at 9.15 at popular prices.

CORRESPONDENCE

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph")
The Banque Industrielle.

Sir.—More than a week has passed since the first cablegram was received stating that the Banque Industrielle de Chine had suspended payment. Several cablegrams have since been published including explanations from the Managers of branches at Shanghai and Singapore but nothing from the Manager at Hongkong. Having in view the startling news contained in this morning's paper does he not think that something is due to his numerous creditors, or is he working on the old maxim that "silence is golden?"

As the bank is closed a personal interview is out of the question and replies to correspondence have not, up to the present, been forthcoming.

Yours etc.
INTERESTED. (Very.)
Hongkong, July 9, 1921.

PHILIPPINE FINANCES.

Drastic Economies Needed.

The precarious financial situation in the Philippines has caused drastic cuts in the estimated expenditure of the Government, which is attempting to save 20,000,000 pesos and to increase the debt limit to 50,000,000 pesos. In a recent telegram to the War Department, General Wood and Mr. Forbes urged an immediate increase in the debt limit as the only means of tiding the Government over the emergency. Similar recommendations had been made previously by Governor Yeater. The Wood-Forbes cable stated that the Government was facing bankruptcy, and apparently as a result of their message, the House of Representatives at once passed a Bill raising the debt limit from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 pesos. Recent Press despatches stated that the measure would be rushed through the Senate. According to Governor Yeater, an attempt will be made to amend the Bill so as to raise the total debt limit to 50,000,000 pesos.

BONUSES NO MORE. It is intimated that the 10 per cent. bonus which has been paid to Government employees will probably be cut off. The bonus was formerly 15 per cent. but was recently reduced by one third. The dominant party appears to be reluctant to cut bonuses, as the next elections are looming up, but it is generally believed that the reduction will have to be made.

Further economies now being considered include the stoppage of new public works, the curtailment of enterprises like the National Development Company, the National Cement Co., and the National Coal Co., and the closing of the Philippine commercial agencies in the United States.

Construction of schools will also be held up, it is said, but the road and bridge improvements will be continued if possible.

PROTECTORATE, NOT INDEPENDENCE.

Reports from the Wood-Forbes mission, which has been inspecting the provinces of Southern Luzon and adjacent islands indicate that the people of the provinces desire a protectorate, although a few speakers have urged independence in any form.

Bad weather impeded the party at various points. Governor Forbes was forced to spend one night in a small launch at an obscure inlet along the coast, the yacht Alava, which was to pick him up, having been delayed by heavy seas. In the trip through Sorsogon province, Mr. Forbes had to swim his horse across the swollen streams. Torrential rains held up the investigators at several points.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY

Helston, one of the Cornish towns which the Duke of Cornwall (the Prince of Wales) has been visiting, has long been celebrated for the "Furry Dance," but the Royal visitor probably paid more attention to a distinction that has been achieved in the past few years. The little town claims that, with three exceptions, every one of its men of military age served during the war, a record which, probably, cannot be equalled anywhere in the country. A reception of the Prince by ex-Servicemen seems especially appropriate at Helston. It may be added that this Cornish town was already famous for the fighting qualities of its sons. It was here that Bob Fitzsimmons was born.

THE RESULT OF DRINK.

Europeans Charged with Theft.

George Williams, an ex-Chinese maritime Customs officer, at present unemployed, and Gilbert Little Hood, an unemployed engineer, were brought up this morning before Mr. R. E. Lindell charged with the theft of a Decca gramophone and eight records, the property of Lt. Franks, R. N., from the Naval Sanatorium, on the Peak, yesterday.

Hood said he was drunk. If he had stolen the gramophone he must have done it under the influence of liquor.

Lt. Franks said at 8 o'clock last night he went to the officers' sanatorium and there found the defendants, who appeared to be drunk. He did not know the defendants nor had seen them before.

The Chinese boy in charge of the sanatorium said that yesterday at about 6 p.m. the defendants came in and asked for drinks. He served them, as they said they were officers. They drank eight bottles of beer. They signed checks for the drinks. The defendants were drunk. He asked them for money, and later refused to serve them. Witness went for assistance. When he returned he found that the defendants had gone and had taken away a gramophone and the records which were on the verandah.

Stoker Charles Goodhead, of the Tamar, said that yesterday at between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. he saw both defendants going towards the tram station from the sanatorium. The second defendant was carrying the gramophone in a case. They appeared to be drunk. Later on in the evening he took sub-Inspector Field to the King Edward Hotel and there pointed out the defendants who were playing the gramophone.

Sub-Inspector Field said that the second defendant told him that he took the gramophone "for a lark" and meant to return it. The first defendant had the records in his pocket. He was slightly drunk.

The Magistrate said that the question here was whether the second defendant's statement was true. If the defendants wanted to steal the gramophone they would not be expected to be seen in a public bar of the hotel. He instructed the Police to charge the defendants with obtaining liquor from the sanatorium under false pretences, and to bring them up before him to-morrow.

THE WHITE MAN AND HIS RIVALS.

An Asiatic Study.

Dean Inge has a remarkable article in the *Quarterly Review*, on the "White Man and His Rivals." He contends that the Christian nations would be overwhelmed by the nation of the East in a combat of East versus West, because the East is more ruthless and less humane. The following are passages from this article.

The turn of the tide which has now brought nearly the whole world under the political control of the European races began with two feats of naval enterprise. In 1492 Columbus, while seeking a western route to the East Indies, landed on one of the Bahama Islands; and two years later Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope to Calicut. The blockade of Europe by the Moslem was broken, and the Atlantic period of history, which to the future historian will be as distinct an epoch as the Mediterranean period, began. Almost simultaneously with these discoveries the Moors were finally driven from Spain; the tide of Moslem conquest had begun to ebb from its Western high-water mark. In 1519-1521 the most wonderful of all voyages brought the crew of Magelhaes to the Philippines from Patagonia. From that time the white man has been at home on every ocean.

THE BEGINNING.

It was not however, till the industrial revolution in the reign of George III, that the overwhelming predominance of the European declared itself. That momentous transformation of the whole economic structure of European society produced an unexampled increase, both in wealth and numbers. The culmination of white ascendancy may almost be fixed at the date of the second Jubilee of Queen Victoria,

THEATRE ROYAL

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when the spectators of that magnificent pageant could observe the contrast between the splendid physique of the coloured troops in the procession and the stunted and unhealthy appearance of the crowds who lined the streets. The shock came in 1904, when Russia, who, with the help of France and Germany, had robbed Japan of the fruits of her victory over China, extended covetous hands over Manchuria, and threatened Korea. The military prestige of Russia at that time stood very high, and Europe was startled when an Asiatic people, poor and relatively small in numbers, threw down the gauntlet to the Colossus of the North.

YELLOW AND BROWNS

To the present writer it seems that the danger to the white races will come from only the yellows and the browns, not from the blacks and reds, and that this danger is not at present of a military character. No doubt it may become a military danger in the future, if the whites persist in excluding the yellow and the brown races by violence from the half-empty territories in which they desire to settle. If the white man is determined to throw the sword into the scales of peaceful competition, his rivals will be compelled at last to vindicate their rights by war. But at present the brown man will not take up arms except to obtain self-government for himself in his home, and this he is likely to obtain from Great Britain without fighting.

Under a regime of peace, free trade, and unrestricted migration the coloured races would outwork, underlive, and eventually exterminate the whites. The importance of this fact cannot be exaggerated.

As the conditions in the white countries become more and more unfavourable to enterprise, we may be sure that both capital and business ability will be transferred to the economically strong countries. Asia will be industrialized. India and China and Japan will be full of factories equipped with all the latest improvements and under skilled management, which at first will be frequently white.

WEALTH OF ASIA.

Wealth will be so abundant in Asia that the Governments will

be able without difficulty to maintain fleets and armies large enough to protect their own interests and to exact reparation for any transgressions of international law by the whites. Only a wealthy country can be powerful at sea; and a nation which has lost most of its foreign trade will not think it worth while to try for naval supremacy. The policy of exclusion will be, therefore, powerless to prevent those races which possess economic superiority from increasing in wealth and then in military power.

DEEP GLOOM.

Behind the problem of our own future rises the great question, whether any nation which aims at being a working man's paradise can long survive. Civilization hitherto has always been based on great inequality. It has been the culture of a limited class which has given its character to the national life, but has not attempted to raise the whole people to the same level. Some civilizations have decayed because the privileged class, obeying a law which seems to be almost invariable, have died out, and the masses have been unable to perpetuate a culture which they never shared. Civilization, therefore, based on inequality has always been insecure; and there are other reasons why the ideal of equality or at least of equal opportunity is attractive to many. A universal high standard of living seems to be impossible in an industrial community.

Machinery will no doubt perform many unpleasant tasks for us, as it does already, but it will not enable the whole population to live in comfortable villas or eat as much expensive food as they desire. Least of all will this be possible in our densely populated island, for reasons which have been already stated.

GENERAL NEWS.

"WHEN THE PIE WAS OPENED." "Unless a strong protest is made, it will not be long before robins and warblers grace the tables of British Caligulas," says the report of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, in denouncing the supplying of small singing birds as gastronomic tit-bits in poulterers' shops.

NOTICE.

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(Direct)

"LAOMEDON"	13th July	London, Antwerp & Hamburg
"MENTOR"	19th July	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"TEUCER"	11th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"TEIRESIAS"	15th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"ATREUS"	30th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"YANGTZE"	19th July	M'les, Havre, L'pool & G'gow
"AGAMEMNON"	25th July	Liverpool & Glasgow
"EURYPYLUS"	9th Aug.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"CYCLOPS"	19th Aug.	Marseilles & Havre

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"PROTESILAUS"	3-4 Aug.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"IXION"	24th Aug.	
"TALTHYBIUS"	14th Sept.	


NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"HELENUS"	6th August.	via Suez
"MENTOR"	19th July	for London
"TEIRESIAS"	15th Aug.	for London
"ASCANIUS"	7th Sept.	for Liverpool

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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The Motorship "GLENLUCE"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th July, 1921 at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 13th July, 1921 at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Agents.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1921.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

From NEW YORK. The Steamship "HALERIC"

Having arrived, Consignees of cargo are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 13th will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 19th July 1921 or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 13th July by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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General Agents.
Hongkong, July 8th 1921.

HOTEL LISTS

Hongkong Hotel.

Corrected to 27th June, 1921.

R. L. Alkin	Mr. and Mrs. C. C. L. Anderson
W. J. Arliss	Miss A. Law
Mrs. A. J. Ash	Capt. N. H. Leitch
K. Auernard	Miss N. Lewis
M. E. Randman	Miss H. Little
J. E. de Beauchamp	Miss H. L. Lissak
Mrs. E. R. Pelli	M. Lopez
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. B. B. B. B.	J. J. Maguire
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. B. B. B.	P. Marks
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. B. B. B.	Capt. and Mrs. M. Mathiasen
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. B. B. B.	J. W. McCoy
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. B. B. B.	Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McDonald
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. B. B. B.	P. H. McKay
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. B. B. B.	G. de Meneses
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. B. B. B.	Mrs. H. Zur Muhlen
Dr. J. G. Lynch	J. R. Murray
Brown	Miss A. J. V. Nally
C. F. Brown	Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Neeson
H. B. Campbell	Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Croucher
Miss Charkoys	Underway
Y. C. Cuatell	Miss D. E. P. Perrell
Miss F. A. Deakin	S. S. Perry
D. G. Donald	H. Ruet
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Edmonds	Miss S. Salles
Miss G. E. Emery	Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Sheppard
Eng. Capt. S. P. Ferguson	J. Shira
J. C. Finch	Capt. Sigeland
P. N. Forum	J. A. E. de Silva
S. Gardiner	D. Santry
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gerandah	S. S. S. S. S.
J. N. G. Gibbons	Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smith
Miss Gloria	W. N. Steen
G. Grenier	T. Suzuki
Miss A. M. Hall	J. B. Sutter
Capt. T. P. Hall	Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Henderson
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. P. Templeton	C. Taylor
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. P. Templeton	Sir Eric and Lady Stuart-Taylor
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. P. Templeton	J. P. Thornton
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. P. Templeton	M. R. Towell
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. P. Templeton	H. Trimble
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. P. Templeton	V. Volkovskiy
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. P. Templeton	Capt. Weidman
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. P. Templeton	Dr. J. D. White
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. P. Templeton	T. J. Whitaker
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. P. Templeton	J. P. Wynberg

Carlton Hotel.

Corrected to 27th June, 1921.

F. A. Alekseev	Miss G. Harlowe
Mrs. V. A. Balan	C. W. Hasall
din and child	A. M. Hincelnitzky
F. A. Balandin	Miss M. Jorgensen
J. Boland	K. N. Karpon
N. F. Becokmiller	M. D. Legarda
Miss C. Bernal	Miss G. McKinn
A. Brickle	Mrs. F. E. Cam
C. R. Byrne	O. K. Le Mott
Mrs. F. E. Cam	H. Ore
J. J. Cameron	Miss A. V. Cask
resenkaja	M. S. Podoli
Miss E. L. Che	A. D. Rosario
plevakaja	Miss N. E. Reun
A. Y. Chirkov	Miss A. A. Shar
Capt. and Mrs. D. Scott	Miss A. A. Shar
S. V. Constant	Capt. J. Thomp
S. D. Crestosino	Miss E. D. Thach
V. G. Daroff	A. M. Tkachenko
W. Dykes	Miss A. L. Gar
N. Espin	
V. A. Elm	
F. Farrell	
Miss A. L. Gar	

St. George's House.

Corrected to 27th June, 1921.

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F. J. Andry	E. L. Mewshard
J. Berentson	Mr. and Mrs. Hugo H. Muller
Mr. and Mrs. Benton	Mr. and Mrs. Earl K. Morgan
Miss Byrd	C. S. Morrow
Miss Edmondson	B. Naes
S. H. Edwards	Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Perry
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ford	W. H. Pettie
Mrs. M. Heim	W. E. C. Purie
brod	Miss Potter
Mr. and Mrs. C. Miss	Mr. and Mrs. B. Rowlands
Wordley Hulse	Miss Russell
Capt. R. Lobez	Miss Ruth Sperry
Mr. and Mrs. Lossing	O. Storm
Mrs. J. R. Macaulay	Miss Mai Wrench

Peak Hotel.

Corrected to 27th June, 1921.

W. Anderson	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. H.	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.
Armstrong	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. H.

Repulse Bay Hotel.

Corrected to 27th June, 1921.

Lord Acheson	Mrs. G. A. A.
H. W. Bird	Magnaschi
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Molino	Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Dawson
Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Dawson	Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Dawson
Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Dawson	Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Dawson
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Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Dawson	Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Dawson
Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Dawson	Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Dawson

King Edward Hotel.

Corrected to 27th June, 1921.

E. E. Allen	Mr. and Mrs. Hocking
Mrs. R. Almond	S. Howard
Dr. M. E. Asger	Mrs. M. S. Johnston
F. G. Becke	Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown
J. W. Brown	Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown	Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown	Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown	Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown	Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown	Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown	Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown

Station Hotel.

Corrected to 27th June, 1921.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Middlemas	Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Madie
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Madie	K. P. Nelson
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Madie	Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Prowse
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Madie	A. N. Reid
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Madie	Mrs. J. Sinclair
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Madie	Mrs. J. S. Smith
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Madie	W. J. van der Star
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Madie	Mrs. D. Tarby
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Madie	Wm. Thom
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Madie	J. B. Thomson
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Madie	C. H. Turner

Palace Hotel.

Corrected to 13th June, 1921.

M. Alexis	Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Liley
C. Bentley	Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lowry
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lowry	H. Oxberry
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lowry	Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Petheram
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lowry	T. G. Purvis
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lowry	E. W. Ralston
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lowry	Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Reeves
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lowry	R. Shalabano
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lowry	T. J. Stait
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lowry	H. E. Whiddett
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lowry	T. W. Jenkin

JAPAN'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

An American Analysis.

Under the title "Japan's Amazing Naval Programme," the New York Journal of Commerce makes the following analysis of Japan's naval preparations:

The position of the Japanese Government in regard to disarmament is somewhat equivocal. But there is nothing equivocal about the apparent desire of Japan to possess the strongest navy in the world. The policy prompted by such a desire seems to external observation to be as ruinous as it is uncalled for, and one of the good results of such a conference as that for which Senator Borah's resolution provides would be to elicit an intelligible explanation from Japan as to the purpose of the tremendous naval programme to which she stands committed.

UNEQUALLED AMBITION. Taking into account the national resources of Japan, the so-called eight-eight naval expansion scheme is the most ambitious ever undertaken in time of peace by any modern nation. It imposes on the Japanese people an effort greater than that of Germany in 1914 when her war preparations reached their maximum. In fighting power it aims at placing Japan nearer the United States than Germany was to England in 1914. It proposes to make Japan the equal if not the superior of America in naval power and will relegate the British navy as it stands to-day definitely to the third place.

The eight-eight programme provides that Japan must have eight superdreadnoughts and eight battle-cruisers, all less than eight years old. It was at first assumed that this programme included at least four of the superdreadnoughts in the present Japanese navy and four of the present battle-cruiser fleet. But, as a matter of fact, these ships are relegated to the second line, although to-day there are no finer fighting ships afloat.

The four superdreadnoughts shortly to receive a subordinate rating are larger than any in the British navy; the four battle-cruisers are the equal of the British Tiger and larger than the Repulse and Renown. The first two of the eight new battle-cruisers have just been started, their keels having been laid in December. They are designed to be the equal of the British Hood and the American battle-cruisers of the Lexington class 43,000 to 45,000 tons in displacement, carrying 16-inch and possibly 18-inch guns and having a speed 30½ knots.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES. The world is asked to believe by the Japanese Premier and the Japanese Ambassador in London that all this prodigious naval preparation is to defend the coast and the commerce of Japan, and nothing more. But there ought to be some correspondence between the volume of a nation's oceanborne commerce or the tonnage of the ships that carry it and the relative strength of her fighting fleet.

Now Japan's merchant marine is approximately only one-fifth that of the United Kingdom and one-fourth that of the United States. Further, Japan's foreign trade is to that of the United Kingdom as 1 to 3½ and to that of the United States as 1 to 6½. Yet Japan is planning to build a navy equal to that of the United States to protect one-fourth as much merchant shipping and less than one-sixth as much foreign commerce, and proposes greatly to surpass the British navy to protect one-sixth as much merchant shipping and a little over one-fourth as much foreign trade.

Perhaps the most amazing feature of it all is the docility with which the Japanese taxpayer submits to the crushing burden that is being laid upon him. The naval programme of Japan proposes to use 33.3 per cent. of her entire national revenue for the navy; it claims five times as large a share of her imperial revenues as did the German fleet from the German Imperial Treasury in the last year of peace.

Not only in proportion to income but also in actual cash Japan is spending nearly five times as much as Germany proposed to spend in 1914-15. Reduce the German naval estimates of that year to yen, and the German naval budget figures are ¥110,500,000, while the Japanese naval budget of 1921-22 reaches the astounding total of ¥535,780,000. IF AMERICA WERE TO IMITATE JAPAN.

A comparison of the ratio of naval expansion programmes to national wealth brings out still more strongly the amazing character of Japanese policy. During the next year Japan will probably spend half as much again as the United States in the building of new warships. But it will certainly not be claimed that the Japanese Empire possesses one-tenth of the wealth and resources which this Republic can command. Were the United States to build in the same proportion to her resources, instead of Japan's eight-eight programme, she would adopt a 64-64 programme and on that basis would have a battle fleet of 128 ships equal to or more powerful than the great British battle-cruiser Hood.

With a mercantile marine four times that of Japan it would seem that if the eight-eight policy be defensible the United States should have a navy of at least sixty-four new capital ships. One particularly discouraging feature about the entire movement is that it elicits no disapproval from men like Marquis Okuma, from whom one would naturally expect a defence of the principles of international peace, and that the only resolution advocating disarmament which has been introduced into the House of Representatives was overwhelmingly defeated.

"Give us the eight-eight programme and then we will talk limitations" is the gist of what most Japanese officials say about the proposed naval holiday. Meanwhile the Japanese Government and people are apparently standing pat on the declaration of General Baron Tanaka, the Minister of War, last New Year's Day: "In the present world situation disarmament or curtailment of armaments is impossible for Japan."

"ARMS AND THE MAN!" When arrested, a prisoner committed to Montgomeryshire Assizes at Newtown appeared to have lost an arm. When searched, however, it was found that he had bound the left arm tightly to his side under his coat.

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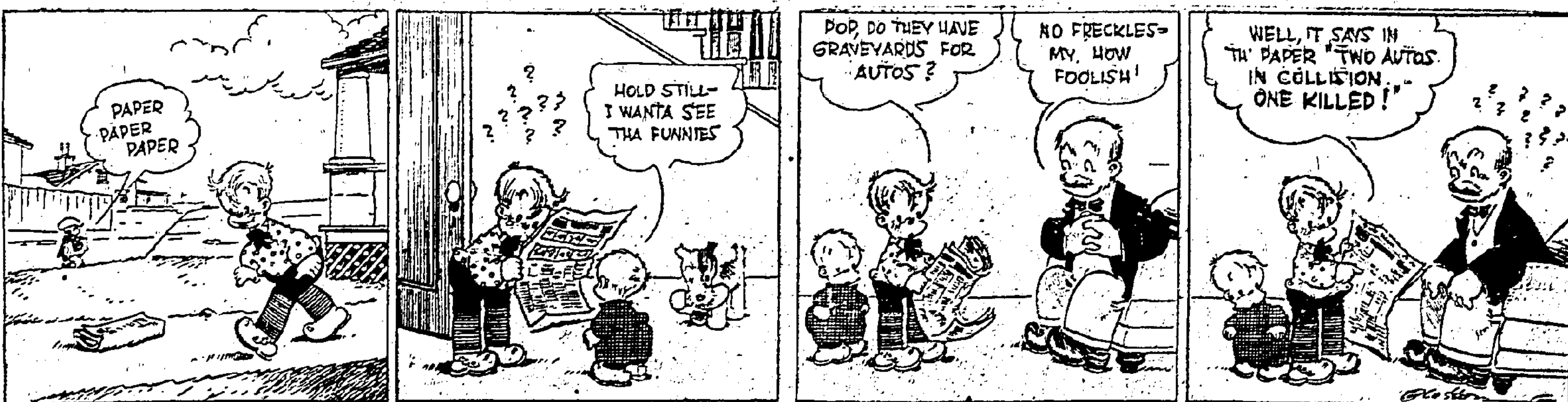
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FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Some Editor is Responsible for This!

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TELEPHONE 436.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1921.

IS IT THE DAWN?

Saturday's cables in relation to Ireland produced a momentary impulse on our part to throw hats in the air or to indulge in similar tokens of jubilation. Like the crowd in Dublin, who found vent in an unprecedented outburst of cheers and excitement. Prudence dictated some moderation in this enthusiasm, and Mr. De Valera's warning against "undue confidence" reinforces such need. Even then, the course of events must be deemed distinctly encouraging. After a long period of obstinate violence, broken now and then by abortive glimpses of a truce, events have moved with dramatic suddenness. The conferences in Dublin having enabled agreement to be reached upon certain preliminary points, the President of Dail Eireann, in reply to the Premier's invitation to a conference in London, has expressed readiness "to meet and discuss upon what basis such conference can hope to achieve a peaceful Irish settlement." A certain reservation in the wording bids pause to those prone to jump at happy conclusions, but the great point is that Sinn Fein has agreed to assemble at the conference-table, and it may be observed that, despite its note of caution, there is a certain conciliatory vein, even a tone of friendliness, that has been lacking in Mr. De Valera's previous utterances. At any rate, the Sinn Fein leader now gives more definite utterance to these better sentiments.

Most reassuring among the outward and visible signs of this better spirit is, of course, the armistice. From noon to-day hostilities are to cease pending the negotiations, which every lover of humanity must hope means that they are to cease for ever. The proclamation issued by the Sinn Fein President, if not entirely on the lines which most Britishers would wish, seems designed to carry out the truce. One point to which passing allusion may be made, though the time has now expired, is the interval between the agreement and the realisation of the armistice. We have never been able altogether to understand why, when the armistice was reached in the great war, there should have been an interval of continued slaughter, though it was more comprehensible on that occasion because of the wide distribution of the forces. In the present case the agreement was arrived at on Friday, and in these days of telegraph and telephone it is not easy to see why it should have required until midday to-day to notify the combatants, at least in regard to the chief districts. There is this consolation, that the longer period for notification reduced the risk of casual collisions, which might have proved fatal to a promising start.

More than one thorny problem will have to be debated, yet there is no question between the two sides which cannot be settled by reason and goodwill. Lord Henry Bentinck, the head of a society for promoting better relations with the Emerald Isle, has proffered the formula, "national status for Ireland, with security for the Empire." This leaves a lot open to discussion, but suggests a working ground-plan. Provided only that the Irish leaders do not stipulate for armed forces independent of, and therefore liable to be antagonistic to, the Imperial Parliament, there should be no insuperable obstacle to a settlement. Even a fiscal independence might perhaps be conceded, though a tariff contest between Ireland and Great Britain would certainly not be an auspicious commencement of the new relationship. To avoid this, however, should not be beyond the powers of statesmanship. Lord Derby has given his influential voice to the need, subject to one or two vital reservations, of a spirit of liberality and even of sacrifice on the part of Britain, and this feeling is probably shared by the country at large. The population of the Irish capital, who "cheered all members of the conference impartially," showed itself very favourably disposed towards peace, and the Sinn Fein leaders have exhibited much more amenability. This circumstance has evoked a reciprocal attitude on part of the Southern Unionists, headed by Lord Midleton, and while Ulster's feelings towards the negotiations have not been definitely revealed her continued participation indicates a certain measure of concord, which, it is earnestly to be hoped, will not be broken by partisan considerations. Now that a general tendency to view the situation in a dispassionate light has made its appearance, it is a solemn duty of all parties to make the most of the favourable atmosphere.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Fresh Air Week Ends.

We who are doomed to run about the busy, hot streets of Hongkong all the week miss much in comparison with the simple village folk of the New Territories. We have lots of compensations, 'tis true, and if we had the chance to change our lots we possibly would not do it. But to any who were privileged to make excursions during the week-end out to the big open, green spaces of the neighbouring countryside we offer congratulations because we know of the freshness and beauty that were visible. After the recent heavy rains and warm weather everything seemed full of growing energy, bright and green. The first paddy crop (badly laid in places) is being reaped and the little plots of young paddy, all ready for planting out when the ground has been cleared had a brilliance of hue compellingly attractive. And the hillside were a mass of verdure and lull of the song of running water. The clear crisp atmosphere, the very jolly smell of things, all helped to make the change a delicious freedom from streets closely flanked with houses. And so it was the thought came that we who have ourselves in town for full five-and-a-half days ought to know just a little more than we do of the beauties of our mainland. The Government has done its bit by making us motor roads and by planting thousands of fir trees to clothe the formerly naked hills, but the few who get away (apart from those who journey to Fanling for the game) are few indeed. It has been said that Englishmen fail to appreciate the prettier beauties of their own country although they were almost fulsome in praise of scenery elsewhere, but of many in Hongkong it can be said that they are beasty blind. If they were not they would be away out beyond Kowloon, instead of being content to meander through a lazy week-end in this cramped and confined little city.

On Mount Davis yesterday a Chinese boy, aged 15, was found hanging by the neck with a silk girdle. Life was extinct when the body was discovered.

While the shroff of a Chinese hong was returning from a vegetable stall in the Yaumati market after collecting \$25 for his master, he was set upon by another Chinese and relieved of this money.

The wedding is announced to take place shortly, of Mr. Earle Webster Tate, special representative of the American Express Company, and Miss Myra Katherine Omohundro of New Orleans, U.S.A.

For snatching a gold chain and a jade pendant, valued \$60, from a Chinese girl in Hill Street, West Point, last night, a man was this morning sentenced by Mr. Orme to three months' hard labour. He said he had been here for eighteen days, and had tried to get a job but without success.

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The Leipzig Farce.

We were not a bit surprised to learn that the French were disgusted with the results of the Leipzig trials. Every Britisher ought to have been disgusted long ago. After all that we heard during the war of terrible German atrocities and cruelties, how these criminals were going to be brought to justice and how it was going to be demonstrated that violation of the laws of humanity must entail stern punishment, we find that the trials of German war criminals have been farcical to the very limit of absurdity. Britain—who helped to make such a fuss—only had four prisoners and the result of the trials was pitiful. France has always felt more keenly about this matter and now that her turn has come to arraign ex-enemy criminals she has found that the Leipzig decisions engender only disgust. Far better would it have been if there had been no such thing as the trial of war criminals rather than the exhibition of weakness that has been shown. The Germans must be laughing at us very, very heartily. Of course, one always has to remember that in war time propaganda counts for a good deal and it may just be that when they have come to examine the facts of these "atrocities" the presiding judges have found that there was not so very much in them after all. We trust that that partly explains the sentences that have been imposed so far, because if there have been no mitigating factors then the decisions of the Court have been sheerly Gilbertian. Now that France has withdrawn her representatives we trust that Britain will follow suit.

Mustapha Kemal seems pretty much determined to make a row in and around Constantinople and his extremely offensive attitude to the British representative is much to be regretted. There has been more than enough squabbling in the Balkans and the Near East generally to need any more and if Turkey still thinks that she can get back complete control of Constantinople and the Straits and also the gift of Thrace and Smyrna then she has failed to learn the lesson which the war should have taught. The Turkish peace treaty provided a definite decision to all those points but Mustapha is not, apparently, inclined to let them stand. At least he is challenging them in a very direct way. When the Allies consider this matter of Turkey they ought to remember that she has been the

Turkey Needs a Lesson.

bugbear of the Near East for generations and that her greatest need is a little of her own medicine—tolerance. If she won't take the medicine quietly then it will have to be forcibly administered. That's the only way to deal with some people.

DAY BY DAY.

ECONOMY DOES NOT CONSIST IN THE RECKLESS REDUCTION OF ESTIMATES. ON THE CONTRARY, SUCH A COURSE, ALMOST NECESSARILY TENDS TO INCREASE EXPENDITURE. THERE CAN BE NO ECONOMY WHERE THERE IS NO EFFICIENCY.—*Beaconsfield.*

There was "one fatal case of plague reported on Saturday."

On Mount Davis yesterday a Chinese boy, aged 15, was found hanging by the neck with a silk girdle. Life was extinct when the body was discovered.

While the shroff of a Chinese hong was returning from a vegetable stall in the Yaumati market after collecting \$25 for his master, he was set upon by another Chinese and relieved of this money.

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Yesterday at 2.15 a.m. an alarm of fire was raised on the third floor of 18, Stanley Street, where three women and a man, lived in three cubicles. These persons were seen to leave the house with bundles and boxes when the alarm was raised, and take rickshaws to Wanchai. Apparently an attempt was made to set fire to the cubicles for the floor and a mat on the bed were found to be saturated with kerosene. The cubicles were alight in two places but the fire was put out before the Brigade arrived on the scene. The furniture in the cubicles was insured for \$5,000. One man and a woman have since been arrested.

In Mr. Orme's Court this morning a man and a woman were charged with being in unlawful possession at Shaukiwan at 4 a.m. yesterday of 160 pounds of dynamite and a quantity of fuses. The man said he purchased the things from the woman to catch fish. The woman flatly denied stealing it, but said that the man engaged her boat to transport the dynamite. Sergeant Maskell said he chased the defendants in a sampan but the defendants' junk went alongside the wharf. When he got to the wharf the defendants had gone away, leaving on the pier the two cases of dynamite and one box of detonators and fuses. Later on the defendants were arrested. The man was given two months' hard labour and the woman one month.

BOOKS FOR THE BYWAYS.

A scheme whereby 6,000 volumes will be annually circulated in the rural areas of the county, unprovided with libraries, has been adopted by Middlesex Education Committee. Boxes containing 40 to 50 books are to be sent out every three months to clubs, schools and branches of the Workers' Education Association. The cost is not expected to exceed £500 a year.

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CHINESE RIOT IN F.M.S.

Three Killed, Five Wounded.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, July 11. Riots have taken place at the coal mines at Bukit Assam, in the Palembang region. One hundred Chinese labourers from Singapore, mostly coolies from France who were the principal disorderlies, complained of the food and refused to work. They organised gatherings and when their attitude was menacing, armed police were summoned. These at first volleyed in the air and afterwards fired on the Chinese, killing three and wounding five. All is now quiet.

OBITUARY.

Trade Commissioner for Malaya.

Singapore, July 9. The death has taken place of Major Gore Anderson, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for Malaya. A military funeral was given him to-day, ex-service men attending. He died suddenly from heart failure following an injury to his leg.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

A Co-operative Scheme.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, June 11. At a meeting of Malayan and Dutch Indies Rubber Growers at Batavia it was agreed after full discussion that their interests were identical. Co-operation was considered to be highly desirable and it was thought the Ceylon scheme for selling in combination was very necessary for the proper control of the industry. In order to promote sympathy and assistance from the various Governments concerned, the meeting strongly urged the Rubber Growers' Association, London, and the International Association at the Hague immediately to create the necessary organisation. The scheme has been approved by the president of the Java Bank.

HONGKONG'S POSTAGE.

Letters Home May Cost More.

Despite the outcry of a heavily burdened public at Home the British postal authorities have twice during the last few years raised the postal rates, a letter which originally required a penny stamp now costing twopenny. The recent rise in the local rate for parcels to the British Isles does not benefit Hongkong at all, the extra charge all going to the British Post. With parcels it is the custom for a portion of the charge to go to the Hongkong Post, a portion to the shipping company which carries the mails and a portion to the British Post. The Home authorities recently intimated that the amount that they would require on parcels would be increased and to obtain that extra amount the rates from Hongkong to England had to be increased.

Although the rate for letters at Home (and in many of the Colonies too) has been increased the rate from Hongkong to Britain and to the other Colonies and Dominions has remained stationary at four cents, which (as the rate of exchange for postal purposes is fixed at \$10 to £1) works out at about a penny. But expenses in Hongkong have increased just the same as in other countries (not so much as in some perhaps) and at the present time the rate of four cents for a letter to England or anywhere in the British Empire works out at a loss. The rate at Home for letters to any part of the Empire is at present twopenny, and letters abroad threepenny. The Hongkong authorities are entitled to come into line with the rates prevailing at Home and that means that if they wish they can charge eight cents for Empire letters and twelve cents for foreign. We understand on good authority that the question of raising the postal rates on letters and parcels from this Colony is now under consideration, but as there are many pros and cons in the matter it will probably be some time before anything comes about if it is decided that an increase is desirable, which is not yet certain, and it is possible that the charges will not be as high as those at Home. If any increase is brought in it will probably affect only the Empire rate and the foreign rate, the charge for local, Canton and the rest of China remaining as at present.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Now that this terribly mismanaged Irish business is likely to come to a head, it seems to me that it is high time that something was being done for Scotland. When I mentioned this to Joe, just last Saturday, his lip began to fall but argument he had none excepting that this devolution business can be overdone, he said. H'm, quite so. I've aye noticed in an office, for instance, that the chap that's quiet and keeps plugging away, doesn't get nearly the same amount of attention as does the blighter that's aye shooting out his neck and reminding the boss how ill-done without he can be. This is the talkative kind of cuss that directors and the like aye hear most of wi' the result that when there's anything doing in the way of fighting old man H.C.L. the other chap's apt to be overlooked. In a similar kind of way is old Scotland to be compared to Ireland and I think it's high time somebody set the ball a-rolling, and devolution or no devolution, let Englishmen know we're on the map and just as entitled as Ireland is to anything going in the way of Home Rule. To prove it, I'm going to treat myself to some of the perverf Scotism stuff as an easement to the feelings, if nothing else.

As a start off I'll go no further back than the war. No historian has yet attempted to estimate fully what Scotland has done in the war. No social writer or novelist has yet penned a living volume dealing wi' the life of our great little country during the terrible ordeal of yon terrible years. Such a book would have assuredly made all the world wonder that Scots could have survived their home conditions and still have maintained their marvellous record on so many fields. In Scotland now and again unrest was apparent; it was true but in many instances it was proved that there was reason for agitation and protest. We had no revolution in 1915 in either Edinburgh or Glasgow as there was in Dublin in that year. But then again we had no broken promise of Home Rule to make us dissatisfied. A meagre, stunted Scottish right in Parliament once a year (if there was time at the tail end of a session) was our share of recognition for the things to which Scotland had set her hands.

In some things, made clear and distinct by the war, Scotland stands unrivalled; first, the bravery that Thackeray, I think it was, tells us never goes "out of fashion." The most dashing troops in France always desired to be associated wi' the Scots. Scotland's voluntary recruiting record was wonderful. Throughout the war there wasna' even conscription in Ireland for the British Government darra's have forced it. And that wasna' because the Irish folks had contributed to such great numbers as to deem it an insult to be forced to fight. Oh, no. It's hard to say it but the hard fact remains, Ireland in the late years of the war wadna' fight or want. If she'd have got her due and just bellyful of warfare when she should, there woulna' have been be a truce called to-day. Scottish mothers then knew what it was to worry for them that were gone and worry for their sustenance in the food queues. There were no queues in Ireland. The only queue the Irish ever stood in was a prison queue and for Home Rule and Irish-like, woulna' take it when it was given. Bad scan to them.

The emotions of the Scot are invariably suppressed and the quiet way in which they went back to work, to their places in civil life, was impressive in its own way. Courage was taken so much as a matter of course that the Scottish employer forgot that the soldier required to live on something more than the record of his heroism and the keen caller air of his country. Consequently Scotland has taken its part in the industrial unrest in common wi' the rest of the world. But have we ever heard of industrial unrest in Southern Ireland. No.

The war, among other things, undoubtedly intensified national feeling. We see the result of that even out here. I havena' the figures by me but there's something seriously wrong wi' my eyesight if I didna' notice at the last inspection that the Scottish Company of the H.K.V.D.C. was by far the biggest of any in the bunch. And it would be twice that size if the supply of tartan could have gone round. I'd join myself, only I hate to do

a younger man out of a balmoral and kilt. Aye and it's something to be proud about to be able to have the necessary qualification to wear them. "I am a Scot; I have no desire to be an Englishman," said Sir Douglas Haig.

This instinctive feeling of nationality requires an outlet. It can best be found by the Scot taking himself wi' characteristic seriousness and doing a stroke for his country while also doing well for himself. That applies here as well as at Home.

Scotland to-day does not possess the leaders of eminence of early centuries. The sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries had great heroes and prophets; but in the times in which we live there is a level of quality, particularly in industry which we must strive to maintain. One great thing is opening up. Scotland needs, to govern herself, so that the national intelligence will get full opportunity. Scotsmen do not waste time repining; there is no fatalism in the bulk of the race; but everyone knows that a Scot's Parliament would make Scotland the most advanced, democratic community in the world. Many British Dominions are the result of such an experiment. If there had been a Scot's Parliament in existence, Scotland in the rural districts would have been apportioned among her people wi' a greater measure of fairness than has been the case. Land hunger would have been satisfied to a large extent. The business brain of the Scot would have given business direction to his own country. Wi' a tithe of the fervour of the Scots abroad, home Scots would be the strongest dominating force in the United Kingdom to-day.

As has been proved in Ireland, patriotism is no a passing emotion. Irish patriotism has often been of a questionable character and yet you'll see that Ireland will come out of this recent conference wi' something even more tangible than there Home Rule. Scottish patriotism has aye been real. It has aye worked for good. Why should such not now be recognised. The predominant partner has a long and fair innings and the pickings have been good. But all partnerships can be dissolved. Such a dissolution would make for greater prosperity in Scotland, Up Scotia.

CAPT. D'OLIVEIRA.

Resigns from Officers' Guild.

The news has just been received in the Colony that Captain L. D'Oliveira, the well-known and popular Secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild has tendered his resignation of that office on account of the ill-health of his wife which makes it necessary for him to remain in England. Capt. D'Oliveira went Home on leave in November last to join his wife who had preceded him home and was due back to the China coast in October, but the state of his wife's health has led him to take the decision reported above.

Capt. D'Oliveira was one of the best known figures in shipping circles out East. After many years at sea he resigned the mastership of the s.s. Wosang in 1908 or 1909 to take up the Secretaryship of the China Coast Officers' Guild, which had been established one or two years previously. Under his guidance the Guild grew to real strength and all will remember the struggles between the shipowning interests and the Guild on behalf of the officers and men. The several Arbitration Boards that have sat and the whole work of organisation up and down the coast tell their own tribute to Capt. D'Oliveira's leadership. His resignation will be no inconsiderable loss to the Guild.

Well educated and of a literary turn of mind, Capt. D'Oliveira was the author of several books on the China Coast, some of his yarns of the old days being the favourites. He was the founder and editor of *Shipping and Engineering*, Shanghai, and always closely associated himself with anything that tended to improve the status not only of the officers and men on whose behalf he worked so assiduously but of shipping itself.

105 CONGRATULATES 102.

Mrs. Mary Foley, Lincoln, who has just attained her 102nd birthday, received friendly greetings from Mrs. Jane Lester, of the same city, who celebrated her 105th birthday three months ago. Lincolnshire is said to possess 17 women centenarians.

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ON THE WATERFRONT.

Tamba Maru In Port.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Tamba Maru, in the Liverpool service, arrived at Hongkong at 11 o'clock this morning from Liverpool, via ports. The Tamba Maru, which sailed from the Mersey on May 23, landed 17 cabin passengers at this port and there remain on board 91 for Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama. Nine bags of mail were delivered here besides a small consignment of general cargo. The manifest of the cargo for Northern ports shows that the vessel has on board 4,500 tons of general merchandise, including large shipments of tin-plate, pig iron and machinery.

Lighthouse-keepers On Leave.
Mr. E. Johnson, of the lighthouse service returned to Hongkong to-day on board the Japanese steamer Tamba Maru from Liverpool. Mr. Johnson, who has been on leave, will take over the duties of principal lighthouse-keeper on Green Island, allowing Mr. G. Taylor to proceed on a holiday next month. Mr. Johnson, was stationed on Waglan Island before his trip to England.

Blue Funnel Steamer Arrives.

The Alfred Holt steamer Teiresias arrived at Hongkong at 7 o'clock this morning from Liverpool and wayports. The vessel sailed from Liverpool on June 4 and brought to this port 21 cabin passengers, and 700 tons of general cargo. The mails discharged at this port numbered 81 bags. The Teiresias has on board 5,909 tons of cargo for Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama and 17 cabin passengers from Liverpool and other ports.

New British India Steamer.
The Manela, a new passenger steamer of 7,200 tons built for the British India Steam Navigation Company, will arrive at Hongkong on her maiden voyage about July 20 in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Company, Ltd. it was learned this morning. The vessel, which is coming to the Far East in the fortnightly line of the P. & O., is a magnificent ship, it is said by those who saw her in dock at London before she sailed for Hongkong.

P. & O. Liner from Home.

The steamer Kalyan, a stranger to this port, arrived at Hongkong early this morning from London and wayports in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Company Ltd. The vessel sailed from London on May 27 and arrived here a week later than her original schedule called for on account of her having to make an unusual call at Bombay with the mails. Her passenger list comprises 41 for Hongkong. The mails landed here were 25 bags of letters and 8 bags of parcels. The cargo brought for local discharge totals 1,833 tons, while that for Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama stands at 1,720 tons. Of the Hongkong consignments 1,000 tons are bales of cotton twist loaded at Bombay and the other loadings are general commodities. There are 14 railway carriage bed blocks on the local manifest of the Kalyan.

Owing to the coal strike the Kalyan was delayed a week. She obtained her supplies of bunker coal at Antwerp and then called at London to pick up her passengers. At the last minute her route was changed and the Bombay mails were put aboard, necessitating the diversion of the vessel to Bombay. China mails were landed there also.

United States Destroyers.

The United States destroyer Rizal, after being in port at Hongkong for several days, sailed this morning for Canton. The destroyer Hart, a sister ship to the Rizal, arrived here yesterday.

American Coolies Services.

This morning the United States Shipping Board steamer Cadareta, running out of this port under the auspices of the Admiralty Line, came out of drydock after having undergone extensive alterations to fit her as a coolie passenger vessel. The Cadareta has been in dock for 25 days being equipped for service carrying coolies and passengers between Hongkong, Singapore, Saigon and Java ports. Like the Glymont, a sister ship similarly fitted-up and which left Hongkong two weeks ago on her first trip with Chinese labourers, the Cadareta will continue to run in her usual service and carry this class of passenger in addition. She has obtained a licence to carry 571 and the bookings for the first trip are not far short of her capacity. She will sail on Thursday next for Singapore, and from there will return to

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Just received ex S.S. "Glenluce"
direct from the Scottish Fisheries:—

Fillets	80 cents per lb.
Haddocks	70 " "
Kippers	60 " "
Red	30 " "

CHEESE

Gruyer	\$1.30 per lb.
Gouda (Full Cream)	1.25 " "
Edam	3.50 " Ball

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Saigon to load rice for Java. The coolie passenger service on these two steamers is a new departure for the Admiral Line. Should it prove to be a profitable source of revenue the other two ships in the run will be converted likewise, it is announced.

THE FIGHTING.

Interesting Items.

Our Canton correspondent writes us regarding the fighting as follows:—

A report from Pakhoi states that all districts in Yanchow and Linchow have fallen, and that the Cantonese troops there, over ten thousands strong, have either surrendered, deserted or dispersed. The remainder, about 100 and a few commanders, have taken refuge in the gunboat Kwong Yik, which is anchored outside Pakhoi harbour.

Headquarters, on receiving a report that the Kwongsi troops near Kochoh are marching northward with the intention of attacking the Cantonese troops on the west river from the rear, has despatched a strong force to intercept them.

An official report from Wuchow states that the Cantonese troops have captured Yungkin with 2 field guns and 11 machine guns, also 100 prisoners. The Kwangsi troops have retreated to Hoksien.

At a meeting called by the Minister of Finance and the Provincial Treasurer the rich gentry and merchants were persuaded to subscribe one million dollars for military expenses. The phrase "military expenses" has been changed to "relief fund for refugees."

The Water Works Company, with has subscribed \$20,000 for military expenses has been ordered to subscribe a further sum of \$30,000 under pain of the directors being arrested.

A man, who appeared to be a high military official with about ten members of his staff arrived at Macao a few days ago from Pakhoi. He went to the Kan U Hospital for treatment, under a Japanese name. There were a number of visitors to see the man but all have been refused audience and some letters addressed to "commander in chief Chin" have been destroyed. It is believed that the official is Chiu Tak-yu, commander of the Yunnan troops in the Hoi Hong district of Luichow, and that those who called on him every day were his inferiors demanding money.

Owing to the document taken to Macao by a representative from the Canton Government for the reshipment of the ammunition back to Canton instead of transshipping it to Hoihow, not being in proper form, the request has been temporarily refused. Owing to the dangerous nature of the ammunition it has been transferred to the Government arsenal, at Macao.

VACANT UNITARIAN PULPITS.

There was a number of vacant pulpits and an insufficiency of ministers in the denomination, said Professor Moore, at the White Week meetings of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association in London. In the future they would have to depend more and more upon laymen and laywomen.

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ON FRIDAY WITH

AN ENTIRELY

New Show

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GIVES INSTANT RELIEF
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether Asthma, Whooping Cough, or any other respiratory ailment—this medicine is a powerful power that is simply unequalled.
PAID FOR 50 YEARS
Sold in all parts of the world
DEWARE OF IMITATIONS

A JEWELLRY TRANSACTION.

Who was the Purchaser?

A jewellery transaction at Mohideen and Co's. in January had a sequel in the Summary Court this morning, the chief point Mr. Justice Wood having to decide being who actually was the purchaser. Mohideen and Co. (Mr. A. el Arculli) sued a Japanese named Taniyama (Mr. Leo d'Almada) for \$340, balance due for jewellery sold and delivered.

On January 6th defendant, accompanied by a Japanese lady, entered plaintiff's shop and purchased jewellery to the value of \$410. For the plaintiff it was alleged that defendant made the purchase and handed the goods to the lady, telling Mr. Mohideen that he would pay in a few days time. Defendant made several promises to settle the account and paid plaintiff's clerk \$70.

For the defendant it was contended that the Japanese lady was the purchaser. She was in the habit of coming to Hongkong from Japan, making purchases from plaintiff's shop and paying the account a little at a time when she returned to Japan. This is what she was going to do on this occasion, the \$70 paid by defendant being the ladies' money.

On the grounds that plaintiff had not been able to show conclusive evidence that credit was given to defendant, His Lordship gave judgment for defendant, with costs.

THE VICAR'S BUTTON.

Rev. A. Cumming, vicar of Addlestone, Surrey, in acknowledging in his parish magazine a substantial Easter offering, says: "You very kindly gave me £2.11s. 2d.—and a shirt button. The money has been lodged in the bank; the button in a pretty little box which I use as a receptacle for such articles."

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CALF
in black and brown
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FANCY TURNOVER TOPS, SILK DESIGN, SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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Boord & Son Old Tom and Dry

Booth's No. 1 Old Tom

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Bols Dry Gin (London Style)

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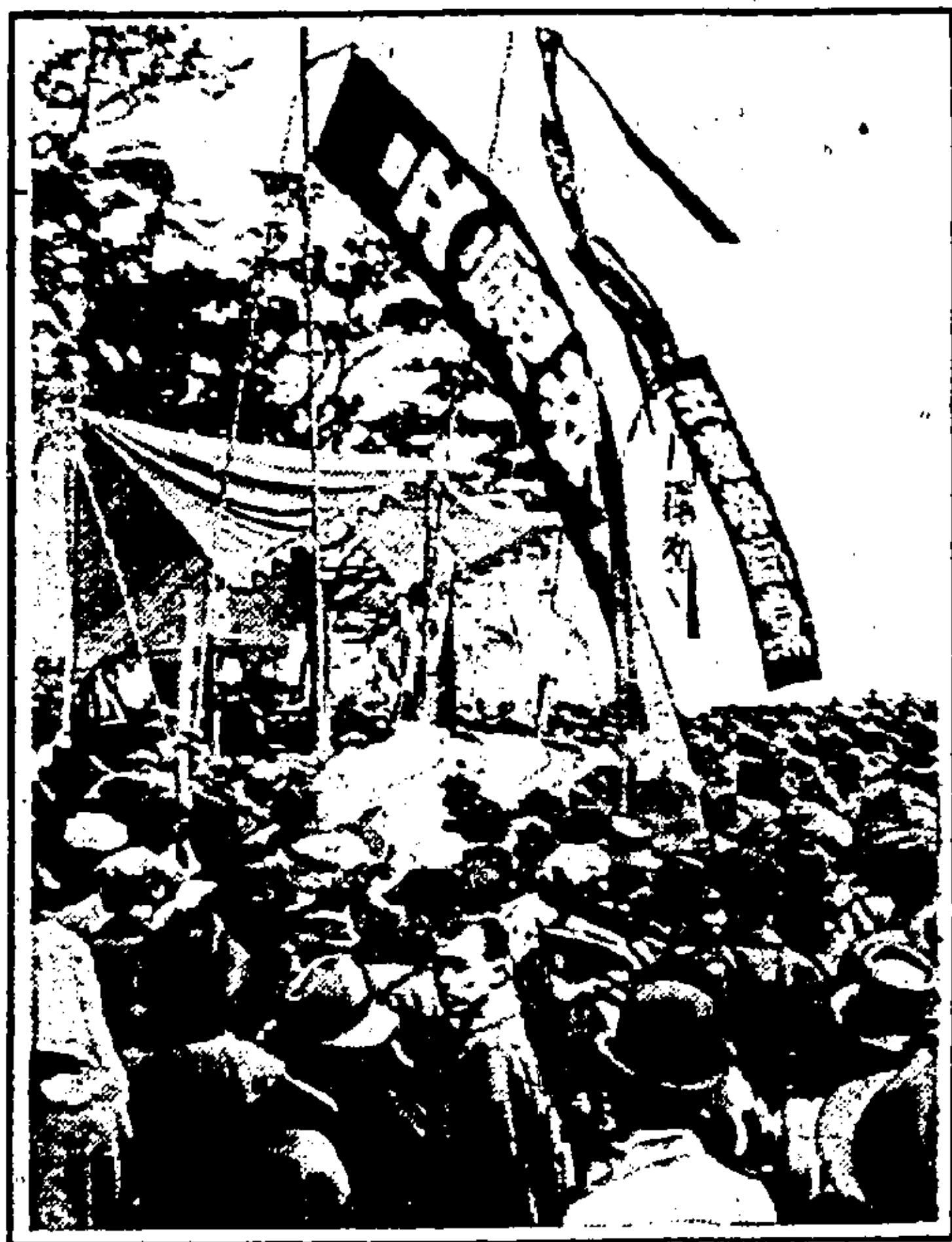
THE PURSE STRINGS.

Waring, Company's Farewell Show.

The H. B. Waring Company gave their farewell performance to Hongkong at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night. The play presented was "The Purse Strings" and the audience was one of the largest and most enthusiastic seen at the Theatre during the company's visit. "The Purse Strings" is a popular comedy and has had a good run. The calamities arising out of a husband's refusal to give his wife an allowance and what happens when the tables are turned has delighted a large number of theatre-goers at Home and was appreciated no less by the people of Hongkong on Saturday

night. The role of James Willmore, the husband who tells his wife that if he gives her an allowance she will only spend it and ask for more, was taken by that born actor Mr. Charles Quartermaine, who achieved even more success than in the other plays presented by the Company in Hongkong. Miss Jeannette Sherwin in the role of Mary Willmore (Willmore's wife) acted the part to perfection and earned much applause. The part of Ida Bentley (a widow and Mrs. Willmore's friend and adviser) was admirably portrayed by Miss May Hallatt and Mr. Frederick Annerly was splendid in the role of Edward Ashby, K. C. (Willmore's friend). Mr. C. Wordley Hulce took the part of Mr. Beauchamp (a solicitor) and the part of Susan (a servant) was acted by Miss Madeline Grande.

CAMERA NEWS



For the first time in the history of Japan, May Day this year brought big radical mass meetings and processions, where red flags were in evidence. There were demonstrations at Tokyo (pictured here) and Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe and other cities. The radicals carried inflammatory banners as well as flags of revolution. The police had been instructed to be lenient, but many clashes occurred. In Tokyo 42 persons were arrested, 10 of them women. Bunji Suzuki, national labour leader, was beaten and bruised.



Mme. Marie Curie, of France, scientist and discoverer of radium, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Smith College, and was the guest of honour of the college all day. Many notable people were present. Photo shows Mme. Curie leaving the hall with Vice-President Coolidge.



HOW DEMPSEY KEPT FIT.

Jack having a set-to with the Lightweight fighter, Joe Benjamin, at his training quarters.



On the centenary of Napoleon's death France honours the "unknown" dead of the World War. M. Barthou, French minister of war, is shown speaking beside the grave of France's unknown hero, beneath the Arch of Triumph, Paris. Behind him, left to right, are Generals Mangin, Petain and Foch.



WASEDA UNIVERSITY BASEBALL TEAM OF TOKYO.

This ball team is considered to be the best in Japan, and comprises a group of 13 students and Mr. T. Abe, who is Dean of the College. Mr. Abe is shown in the middle of the group.



ONE THOUSAND GUINEA RACE AT NEWMARKET, ENGLAND.

Start of the famous race won by "Bettia," ridden by the French Jockey Bellhouse. His price in the betting was at 33 to 1.



Canton barbers put up their charges 100 per cent after making a donation to the present Government to help to fight Kwangsi.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

A Wonderful Show in the Making

BY ALLMAN



PACIFIC SHIPPING.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England
Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

PACIFIC STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DUE VANCOUVER	ATLANTIC STEAMER	FROM CANADA	DUE LIVERPOOL
E. Japan	July 13	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Asia	July 21	Aug. 8	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 15	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
*Montague	Aug. 23	Sept. 15	Malta	Sept. 23	Oct. 7
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 15	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
*Montague	Oct. 25	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.

Standard Sleeping cars. Compartments & Drawing rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotel at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Hongkong Office Telephone 752. Cable Address GAFCANAC.



HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Via SHANGHAI, THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Steamers	Tons	Leave Honolulu
SHINYO M.	22,000	July 15	SIBERIA M.	20,000	Aug. 27
PERSIA M.	9,000	July 20	TENYO M.	22,000	Sept. 9
TAIYO M.	22,000	Aug. 12	KOREA M.	20,000	Sept. 20

Calling at Dairen. * Omitting Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALIN, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MULLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

STEAMERS TONS LEAVE HONGKONG

CHYO MARU July 25th. Cargo only.

GINYO MARU 16,500 Aug. 15th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailings apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton. Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, L.T.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

GREEN STAR LINE

Operating Far Eastern services in account of the

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

TO MANILA.

"WEST HENSHAW" 15th July.

TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU).

"WEST ISLIP" 15th July.

TO VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA).

"WEST ISON" 20th Aug.

Also, cargo accepted for transshipment at San Francisco and or Seattle to weekly sailings for

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian

Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE - 11 Floor Power Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 9081.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



DOLLAR LINE



SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

STEAMERS. SAILING DATE.

"ROBERT DOLLAR" ... VIA SUEZ ... JULY 10TH.

"ESTHER DOLLAR" AUG. 15TH.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Over Land Common Points in the United States and Canada.

For Particulars and Rates apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 792

THIRD FLOOR



Operating following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

For VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE.

Calling Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S.	Wheatland Montana	July 20	Sept. 2
S.S.	Silver State	Aug. 13	Sept. 2
S.S.	Crosskeys	Aug. 13	Sept. 2
S.S.	Keystone State	Sept. 2	Sept. 22
S.S.	Wenatchee	Oct. 2	Oct. 22

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. Coast July 22.

Calling Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. Montague August 7.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points

Passengers and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor Hotel Mansion 4



REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

"CADARETTA" Sailing July 14

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

"LAKE ONAWA" Sailing Aug. 3

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

PASSENGER OFFICE.

Tel. 2477 & 2478.

Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House St.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

FOR NEW YORK and BOSTON.

S.S. BELLFLOWER Aug. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINE INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th floor, Hotel Mansions.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

Singapore, Belawan-Deli direct.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for sailors passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ...

Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at the option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON

REISS & CO. CANTON.

TVERNEEIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAAR MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences.)

Regular monthly service between

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila

and

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

Steamers	Loading	For	Sailing
BRIELLE	July	Rotterdam & Hamburg	20th July
RADJA	August	Amsterdam & Hamburg	15th Aug.
TJIMANOEK	September	Rotterdam & Hamburg	15th Sept.
ALDERAMIN	October	Amsterdam & Hamburg	15th Oct.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents.

York Building.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Suenchonghai, from Shanghai.

Kwongsangchong, from Tsingtau.

Dailoy, from Shanghai.

Leongwonghow 11 Hinghorn Road, from Shanghai.

Kwansangtong Chungkok Street Central, from Shanghai.

Sankaheng 32 Desvoeux Yatshichang, from Amoy.

Lingsiem No. 8 Caine Road, from Shanghai.

Yuwoochong, from Shanghai.

TH. KRING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Chilco, from Macao.

Corrados Isrole, Peak Hotel, from Anticoll.

Helen Let, Passenger Kleist, from Londonpo.

Lebris Kleist, retransmitted from Singapore, from Nice.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

"WAR SPIRIT" STILL WANTED.

They were told that they ought to get rid of the war spirit, said Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, Parliamentary Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department, in opening a cub for ex-Servicemen at West Hendon. Such people forgot that the war spirit of this country was a spirit of self-sacrifice, common effort, and common achievement, the need of which was as great to-day as it was in the war.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CHINESE SHIPBUILDING.

The following regulations have been adopted by the Ministry of Communications with regard to shipping: (1) Shipping companies registered with the Government may receive subsidies for a period of five years on a scale to be drawn up by the Ministry of Communications; (2) Subsidies may be granted if the following requirements are fulfilled: Ships for ocean navigation must be steelbuilt within 15 years with a tonnage of 4,000 and a speed of 11 knots; ships for home water navigation must be steelbuilt within 20 years with a tonnage of 2,000 and a speed of 10 knots; ships for international river navigation may be of either steel or wood but must be 800 tons with a speed of 8 knots and within 30 years of construction; (3) Ships for ocean navigation may be subsidized at the rate of \$0.20 per ton per 1,000 knots travelled and \$0.10 per ton per 1,000 knots travelled in the case of ships for home water navigation; (4) Subsidies will be reduced by 5 per cent. yearly for ships of ocean or home water navigation which have been constructed over ten years; (5) Ships may have an additional 5 per cent. subsidy if they have been constructed by Chinese builders or in Chinese shipyards; (6) The approval of the Ministry of Communications must be obtained of passenger and freight charges, and a reduction of any specified item may be demanded; (7) Subsidized ships must carry C. P. O. mails and post-l. and shipping inspectors as may be appointed from time to time by the Ministry of Communications. Subsidized companies must employ the graduates of the Mercantile Shipping Colleges. Any wireless installation on board the ships must be carried out in accordance with the orders of the Ministry; (8) Subsidized shipping companies must not employ foreigners on ships or offices without the sanction of the Ministry. (This provision does not apply in the case of a suddenly vacated position aboard. The position must be immediately filled by a foreigner and reported to the Ministry.); (9) Subsidized companies must render statements of accounts to the Ministry and must allow official representatives to supervise them. Companies must also undertake to supply business information to the Ministry when required; (10) The Ministry may claim any subsidized ship for Government use. Adequate compensation will be paid the owners. This provision will remain operative for three years after the subsidy is discontinued. Companies which are dissatisfied with compensation awards may appeal to the Courts, but the official use of the ships must be granted in the meantime; (11) Within three years after the stoppage of the subsidy, the company's ship must not be sold or mortgaged to foreigners. Exemption may be granted if the company intends to refund the subsidy or has met with abnormal misfortune; and (12) Companies violating the first two regulations will be fined \$200. They must also refund sums received in subsidy.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.
S.S. NILE S.S. CHINA S.S. NANKING
July 17th Aug. 9th Sept. 9th

HONGKONG TO MANILA.
S.S. NANKING 30th August.

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.
S.S. CHINA July 22nd.
S.S. NILE Sept. 16th.

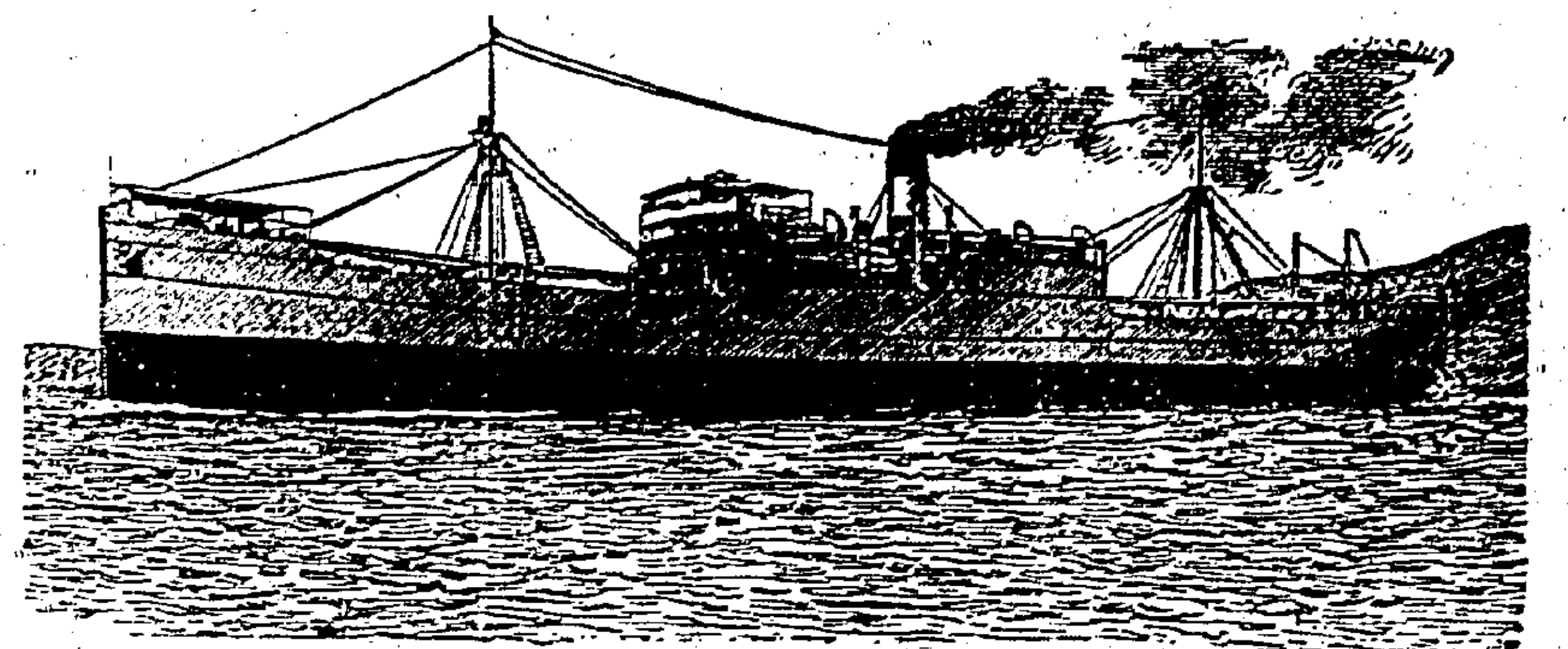
FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada.
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE,
PRINCE'S BUILDING,
TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT.
No. 1934.

FRIGHT & PASSENGER AGENTS
100 HONG STREET.
TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENTS.
No. 2161.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering, First and Second Edition
Western Union and WatkinsDock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians

S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.S.C., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TRAFFIC: BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, SOYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
SYRIA	7,000	27th July	M's, London & Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	6th Aug.	M's, London & Antwerp.
MANELA	7,000	19th Aug.	M's, London & Antwerp.
KASHMIR	9,000	2nd Sept.	M's, London & Antwerp.
KHYBER	9,000	16th Sept.	M's, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TORRILLA	5,300	14th July	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

KANOWNA	7,000	25th July	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday, 26th, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

KALYAN	9,000	12 July noon	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
MANELA	7,300	21st July	Shanghai & Japan.
ST. ALBANS	4,100	2nd Aug.	Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcel Messengers: more than 25 lbs. X 2 1/2 X 1 1/2 will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU Wednesday, 3rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

ELIOT MARU Friday, 5th Aug. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA VIA PANAMA.

LYONS MARU Sunday, 14th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TOTOMI MARU Sunday, 10th July.

WAKASA MARU Monday, 25th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MURORAN MARU Thursday, 14th July.

RANGOON MARU Saturday, 23rd July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU Saturday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TAMBA MARU Monday, 11th July.

YOKOHAMA MARU (Kobe direct) Thursday, 14th July.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. KAMEI, Manager.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 2nd August.

LYDD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRENDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "CILICIA" Sailing on or about 10th August.

Cargo only.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

From Colombo for South African Ports.

S.S. "UMKULI" Sailing about 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	11th July	14th July at 3 p.m.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. (LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

London, Glasgow, Rotterdam, "City of Brisbane" 10th July
 HAM & HAMBURG

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

CLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	12th July.
M.V. "GLENAMOY"	21st July.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENNAVY"	20th July.	GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG
"GLENLUCE"	25th July.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
"GLENAMOY"	31st Aug.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENADE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3596

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on or about the 20th Aug.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents.

Tel. 3307.

113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamer	Sailings
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Loksan	Tues., 12th July at 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Leesang	Tues., 12th July at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hissang	Tues., 12th July at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang	Tues., 12th July at 3 p.m.
S'hai & T'au via S'ow	Walshang	Wed., 13th July at noon.
MANILA	Wingsang	Fri., 15th July at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Cheongsang	Sun., 17th July at d'light.
KOBE & Shanghai	Chaksang	Sun., 17th July at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return, from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 12th July, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	12th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Shanlung	12th July at noon.
W'WEL CHEFOO & T'ISIN Kueichow	Shanlung	12th July at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Huohue	14th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunling	14th July at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Sunling	16th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Sinkiang	19th July at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woonzun.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from S'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong July 9, 1921

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haichong	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 12th July at 1 p.m.
Haichong	W. Cooper	FRI., 15th July at 1 p.m.
Haichong	W. C. Parnmore	TUES., 19th July at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service

between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on or about 28th July.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" Sailing on or about 17th July.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraph.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.**JAPANESE COAL.**

Commenting upon the active part which American coal is now playing, the *Morich* says that England, in her want, is importing quantities of German "reparation" coal through France and purchasing 200,000 tons from America. America, which has the advantages of abundance of output and lowness of price, has laid her hands on the world's market. Since last year to March or so, English coal went eastward so far as Singapore and Hongkong, to say nothing of the European Continent, and strove to drive out American coal. But since April, its progress has been suddenly stopped, which enabled American coal to revive its influence. The markets in Italy, South America, Scandinavia, the West Indies and Spain have returned to American coal, which has gone so far as to reach England. The existence of South African and Australian coal must, of course, be admitted, but South African coal is spreading only in South America and Australia in Hongkong and the South Seas. In these circumstances, Japanese coal should be expected to show a little more activity, but the truth is that affairs are far from satisfactory, and that Kyushu coal merely finds markets east of Singapore, viz. in Manila, Hawaii, Hongkong. This is because Japanese coal is high in price compared with American coal and there are some difficulties in shipping. At Moji, second-class coal costs Yen 16, while at Hampton Roads the price of American coal is only \$5 1/4. The distance between America and Port Said is as far as that between Japan and Port Said, and supposing that this coal is exported to Port Said the freight rate for the former would come to \$7 1/2 against Yen 18 for the latter. The price at Port Said comes consequently to \$13 for American coal and to Yen 34 for Japanese. In addition, Japanese shipowners are not willing to transport coal in view of small cargoes on the homeward voyage.

BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG.

With reference to a despatch received a few days ago in which it was announced that an agreement had been arrived at in Brussels by which Belgium replaces Germany as the protector of Luxembourg, the Belgian Minister at Tokio has given the following explanation: "The term 'Protectorate,' he said, 'requires some explanation. The facts are that before the war Luxembourg was, by treaty, included in the German Customs Union. This state of things came to an end immediately after the war, Luxembourg having denounced the treaty. Luxembourg has now entered into an economical arrangement with Belgium. The Convention which has just been signed provides for a close commercial, agricultural, industrial and financial union. The Luxembourg railways are to be managed by the Belgian State Railway Administration under special conditions. A joint superior council of the union will be the supervising executive of the various items of the arrangement."

SERICULTURE.

According to reports on spring cocoons received by the Yokohama branch of the Dai Nippon Silk Yarn Society, there were comparatively few fine days and the weather was disposed towards coolness and unseasonableness during the season, but, except in Shikoku, the silk worms did not suffer much harm. This year's output is put at 3,137,624 koku as compared with that of last year, totalling 3,159,102 koku—only a small decrease of 21,478 koku. Gumsa-ken has increased by 23.2 per cent., Fukuoka-ken by 23.2 per cent., Yamaguchi-ken by 14.2 per cent., Aitama-ken by 13 per cent., Okayama-ken by 9.1 per cent., Nagano-ken by 2.8 per cent., and Gifu-ken by 2.7 per cent. Among the prefectures which have suffered a decline, Osaka-ken is the chief with a decrease of 4.8 per cent., followed by Iwate-ken with a fall of 3.9 per cent., Kochi-ken with 2.7 per cent., and Miyazaki-ken with 2.1 per cent.

CHINESE FANS.

The carving and painting of Chinese fans have always appealed to American and European ladies. Exports of these fans are increasing annually, as will be seen from the Customs figures: For 1919, 48,609 mille at the value of Tls. 381,587; and for 1920, 53,523 mille at the value of Tls. 650,926.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjisalak	S'hai/Japan	14th July	18th July	Java
Tjileboet	Java	16th July	20th July	Japan
Tjilivong	Java	18th July	22nd July	Japan

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING**JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.**

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikembang	Java	26th July	2nd Aug.	San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Notes Cashed in Full in Peking.

Peking, July 3. A meeting of representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the Peking Chinese Bankers Association, to-day decided that the latter body should advance funds for the purpose of cashing the outstanding banknotes of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, leaving the deposits and other obligations to be settled by the bank itself.

The Association has appointed a special committee to arrange with the French Legation and the bank itself regarding the means whereby these notes can be cashed in the speediest way and with the least inconvenience to the public. As soon as the form of procedure has been decided, public notification will again be issued. In cities where the bank has branches the same measures will be carried out by the local bankers' associations. Says the N. C. D. N.

PAYMENT DELAYED IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, July 4. Reuter is officially informed that negotiations have been conducted to-day with a view to effecting an understanding with the Chinese Bankers' Association whereby the outstanding notes of the Banque Industrielle de Chine would be paid at par. What was apparently a definite agreement to this effect was reached this morning. A hitch arose, however, this afternoon, owing to a disagreement on the part of certain members of the Association, as the outcome of which a telegram has been despatched to Peking. It is hoped that the arrangement will be completed to-morrow.

With reference to the above the actual date on which payment is to begin and where has not yet been decided. When news of the Peking arrangement came through, the Chinese Bankers' Association, representing 19 banks, met and considered similar plans here. There appears no question that payment will be made but the details have, apparently, yet to be settled.

EXCHANGE SHOPS SQUEEZE.

It is, of course, recognized that a stop must be put as early as possible to the speculation in notes which was a phase of the market yesterday. Bank Industrielle notes were being discounted at from 10 to 15 per cent. and the small banks and exchange shops took advantage of the situation in a scandalous manner. By the afternoon they were demanding a discount of about 5 per cent. on bank notes, no matter of what issue, and in consequence the nervousness of the public was increased. There was not the slightest occasion for this attitude on their part, and it is only a pity that they could not be brought sharply to hand for this practice as undoubtedly it had much to do with the run which took place on the Bank of Canton and which threatened other banks.

As regards the Banque Industrielle, officials of the bank were taking an optimistic view of the situation yesterday and anticipated that the local office would be opened within a day or two. While they believed in a satisfactory scheme of reorganization they had no details available for the public.

We understand that the French Consul-General in company with Messrs. Sung Han-chang, manager of the Bank of China, Y. M. Chen, manager of the Bank of Communications, and H. S. Sheng, managing director of the National Commercial Bank and chairman of the Chinese Bankers' Association, went to the Banque Industrielle yesterday and made an inventory. It was stated that there were \$757,928 in circulation, and \$568,000 in deposits at the time the inventory was made.

RUN ON BANK OF CANTON.

Shanghai, July 5. Rumours were current yesterday that a number of Chinese and foreign banks had invested money very heavily in the Banque Industrielle de Chine and as a result of the closing of that institution, they were thrown into financial trouble. Practically every bank in Shanghai which issues notes has been included in the rumour, which evidently comes from exchange shop sources.

As a result of the rumours, there was a little excitement at several of the banks yesterday

morning but when it was found that the banks had enough money to meet the demand, the trouble eventually subsided and business in the afternoon was carried on as usual.

The chief centre of attraction was the Bank of Canton, Ltd., on Ningpo Road. The bank was opened as usual at 7 o'clock in the morning and a crowd was at the door demanding that the bank exchange their notes for hard silver. For about two hours this continued and when it appeared evident that there was no sign of the bank's inability to pay and that the institution was able to meet the demand, the crowd melted away.

While money was being paid out at the bank, quantities of silver dollars were sent to some 25 money exchange shops with orders that the notes were to be accepted at full value. The Wing On Co., the Sincere Co., Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co., and other large and influential business houses, also issued notices that they were accepting the notes. Mr. Chun Bingham, one of the directors of the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co., issued notices to the various buyers of the Company's cigarettes urging them to accept the notes at face value and the Company would guarantee to accept them when presented. Mr. Chun, who is also proprietor of Messrs. A.W. Burkill & Sons, has taken the same step with the soap dealers. He has promised to accept full responsibility for the notes.

\$600,000 Paid Out.

In all, about \$600,000 was paid out yesterday, and should there be any further demand to-day, the Bank is prepared to meet it.

The Bank management absolutely denied the rumour that it had loaned \$1,000,000 to the Banque Industrielle de Chine and was unable to pay its obligations. We are informed that the Bank of Canton has had no connections with the French Bank and are asked to state that all rumours to the contrary are entirely groundless.

The Bank of Canton, Ltd., is a company registered in Hongkong under the Companies Ordinances of 1911 and was incorporated in 1912. When it was found that its original authorized capital was over-subscribed, the articles of incorporation were changed, making the authorized capital £1,200,000, more than £1,000,000 of which has already been paid up. This, at the present rate of exchange, is nearly \$10,000,000. Besides this there is a reserve fund of \$100,000.

IF YOU WORRY, READ THIS.

USEFUL HINTS FOR DARK DAYS.

Worry never brought any good to anybody. Still, you say, "I don't worry because I want to; it is because I can't help it"; or, "I worry because I have so much to worry about."

We all have our troubles, and worry, of course, makes matters worse. The patient cannot help recognizing this fact without being influenced in any way by it. The doctor who could meet this nervous condition and cure it would be the most popular man alive. He cannot do it, however, because the form of nervous exhaustion known as neurasthenia, of which worry is a characteristic symptom, must be cured to a large extent by the patient.

But as the nerves depend upon the blood for nourishment, it naturally follows that by building up and reinvigorating the blood the patient is tackling the actual root of the trouble. And that is why Dr. Williams' pink pills have proved so successful in cases of neurasthenia and nervous debility, for they supply the pure rich blood necessary to feed the nerves.

You should write to-day for book, "The Nerves and Their Needs," and read the chapter on neurasthenia. Many people have written, "This describes my case exactly; I am trying the treatment and being benefited." A copy will be sent free if you address a post card to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Dr. Williams' pills are a true nerve tonic, particularly suitable for nervous, neurasthenic people. Most dealers sell them, or direct and post free at \$1.50 per bottle, \$3 for 6 bottles, from the above address.

EXCHANGE.

Opening Rate: closing Rate

on Page 11.

SELLING.

T/T	2/8
Demand	2/8 1/2
30 d/s	
4 m/s	2/8 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	115 1/2
T/T Japan	103 1/2
T/T India	210
Demand, India	
T/T San Francisco	50
& New York	
T/T Java	153
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	6.20
Demand, Paris	

BUYING.

1 m/s. L/C	2/9 1/2
1 m/s. D/P	2/10 1/2
3 m/s. L/C	2/10 1/2
10 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	2/11 1/2
10 d/s. San Francisco & New York	53 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
1 m/s. Francs	6.80
5 m/s. Francs	7.00
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	50 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	210
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	210
On Yokohama	103 1/2
Demand, Manila	110
Demand, Singapore	115 1/2
Demand, Batavia	153
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	
On Bangkok	75 1/4
Sovereign	Nom. 7.30
Gold leaf per Tael	49.60
Bar Silver, ready	37 1/2
forward	37
Bank of England rates 6%	
New York/London	3.69 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	par.
10 "	par.
5 "	1/2% dis.
Canton sub coins	15 1/2% dis.

Hongkong July 11, 1921.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 11d. 11h. 22m.—Pressure has increased moderately at Weihaiwei, and slightly over Indo-China. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations. Gradients are shallow over the southern portion of the map.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.24 inches. Total since January 1st, 65.65 inches, against an average of 43.12 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap	E. or variable winds, light; fine.
2 Rock	
3 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamcocks.	The same as No. 1.
5 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H.K. Observatory, July 11, 1921.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on date.	on date.
Barometer	29.82	29.80
Temperature	85	80
Humidity	73	95
Wind Direction	E. S.E.	E. S.E.
Wind Force	3	1
Weather	c op	c
Rain	0.00	0.00
Highest open air		0.24
Temperature on the 10th	85	
Lowest open air		
Temperature on the 11th	77	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H. K. Observatory, July 11.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. PILWAJA.—Mr. J. V. C. Davis, Mr. Melonic, Mr. W. M. Dempster, Mr. V. H. Soper, and Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Silas.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING—

HONGKONG HOTEL

(Hongkong)

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

(Repulse Bay)

PENINSULA HOTEL (Kowloon)

(under construction)

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

TOWN GARAGE & SHOW ROOMS RUSSELL STREET GARAGE

(Parker Street)

REPULSE BAY GARAGE

PROPRIETORS:

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

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J. WITCHELL,

Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. BLAIR.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

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THE ONLY HOTEL DE LUXE IN THE FAR EAST.

Afternoon d'ansant, daily.

Beautiful new steel and concrete fire proof building with six floors, 3 lifts; 200 rooms, each with private bath and city telephone; and a spacious roof garden overlooking the romantic Imperial Palace, the Legation Quarter, the Rockefeller Institute, and the entire city.

Unexcelled cuisine, with French chef. Banquets a specialty. Wines of the best districts of France.

Large playground for children in the park of the hotel, which is the healthiest location in the city.

THOS. COOK & SON, Headquarters, in the building.

Motor bus meets all trains.

L. M. MAILLE,

Manager.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to skippers and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W.L. ever recorded	Lowest W.L. ever recorded	W.L. July 9	W.L. July 10	W.L. July 11
Wuchow, West River	+79.50	-2.42	35.70		
Kongmoon, "	+14.70	-0.80	7.00	7.30	
Linkonghow, North "	+57.00	0	12.50		
Jamshui, "	+27.25	-5.00	11.90	12.30	
Shaklung, East "	+15.15	-0.98	6.13	5.25	

TIDE TABLE.

11th to 17th July, 1921.

High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 11	h. m. 2 22	h. m. 4 5	h. m. 7 15	h. m. 9 30	h. m. 11 45
Tues. 12	h. m. 3 12	h. m. 5 5	h. m. 8 15	h. m. 10 30	h. m. 12 45
Wed. 13	h. m. 4 17	h. m. 6 5	h. m. 9 15	h. m. 11 30	h. m. 1 45
Thur. 14	h. m. 5 11	h. m. 7 5	h. m. 10 15	h. m. 12 30	h. m. 2 45
Fri. 15	h. m. 6 5	h. m. 8 40	h. m. 11 15	h. m. 1 30	h. m. 3 45
Sat. 16	h. m. 7 34	h. m. 9 25	h. m. 12 15	h. m. 2 30	h. m. 4 45
Sun. 17	h. m. 8 24	h. m. 10 15	h. m. 1 15	h. m. 3 15	h. m. 5 45

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.30 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
6.00 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Every 10 min.
1.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 1.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

6.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes
1.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes

SATURDAYS.

1.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Every 15 min.
1.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.

SUNDAYS.

1.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Every 15 min.
1.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS.
BY ARRANGEMENT AT THE COIN ATTY'S OFFICE
HONGKONG & KOWLOON. JULY 11

NOTICE.



WO

At 2.30 & 7.15

"THE SON OF TARZAN"

Episodes 1, 2, 3 & 4

PING

"DAREDEVIL JACK"

Episodes 1 & 2

THEATRE

at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15

MABEL NORMAND

IN

"SIS HOPKINS"

"BRINGING UP FATHER"

British Gazette

at 9.15 p.m.

Alice Brady

in

"IN THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND"

"CORONET"

"KOWLOON"

HONGKONG THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

THE FAMOUS COMEDY STAR

GEORGE BEBAN

in

"ONE MORE AMERICAN"

A Paramount Picture

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.

H.K. & S. Bank	sa. 720 ex rights
" 235 paid	b. 405
Bk. of E. Asia	b. 150

Marine Insurance.

Cantons	b. 405
North China	b. 144
Unions	sa. 240
Yangtze	b. 24 1/2
Far Eastern	b. 22

Fire Insurance.

China Fire	b. 120
H. K. Fire	b. 320

Shipping.

Douglas	b. 60 1/2
H.K. Steamboats	b. 37
Indos (Pres.)	b. 38
Indo Def. Lou/Reg. n.	b. 275
Indo Def. H.K. Reg. n.	b. 270
Shells	b. 111 1/2
Ferries	b. 31

Agriculture.

Sugars	a. 197
Malabons	n. 55

Mining.

Kailans	b. 80
Langkats	b. 11
Shanghai Loans	b. 11
Shai Exports	b. 1
Raubs	b. 24 1/2
Tronohs	b. 21 1/2
Ural Caspian	b. 21 1/2

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves	n. 96 1/4
K. Docks	n. 209
Shai Docks	b. 14 1/2
N. Engineering	b. 12 1/2

Lands, Hotel & Buildings.

Centrals	b. 143
H.K. Hotel	b. 210
H.K. Lands	b. 201
H'phreys Est.	b. 11
K'loon Lands	b. 36
L. Reclamations	b. 122
West Points	b. 60

Cotton Mills.

Ewos	b. 23 1/2
Kung Yiks	b. 23 1/2
Lau Kung Mows	b. 17 1/2
Oriental	b. 155